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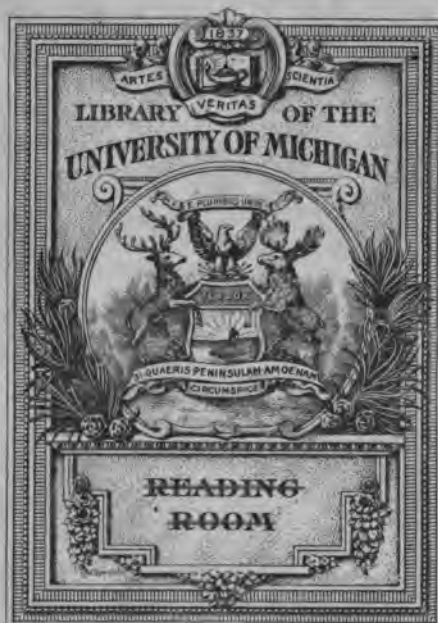
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MORE ABOUT NAMES



MORE ABOUT NAMES

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BY

LEOPOLD WAGNER

AUTHOR OF "NAMES: AND THEIR MEANING"

London

T. FISHER UNWIN

PATERNOSTER SQUARE

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PREFACE.

IF any justification were needed for the existence of the present volume, it would be found in the fact that "Names: and Their Meaning" is now in its third edition. That that book has been appreciated is evidenced by the expressed approval of many readers, and the hints and suggestions freely communicated to the Author.

As its title implies, "More About Names" claims to be nothing more than a sequel or supplementary volume to "Names: and Their Meaning." Neither the one nor the other is intended for continuous reading; though it is reasonable to suppose that a person who turns up a particular page may be induced to read to the end of the chapter. One or two of the reviewers, in dealing with the former book, observed, "The reading must be taken out in very small instalments." It would have been much better for the Author's peace of mind if the writing also could have been taken out in very small instalments. The throwing together of an abundance of material in strictly alphabetical form without order

or arrangement, after the manner of a dictionary, is a comparatively easy task ; but the classification of the same material so that each section shall make a readable chapter by itself renders it necessary for the Author to ring the changes upon the same phraseology throughout, from the start to the finish. If, therefore, some fastidious reader should find fault with the grouping together of several items in one and the same sentence, he would do well to reflect upon the peculiar difficulties under which the Author has had to labour. As well might such an one point to a field thickly studded with stakes, and exclaim to his neighbour, "There ! I expect you to walk through that gracefully !" More than this it is not necessary to say on the present occasion.

London.

L. W.

CONTENTS.

NICKNAMES OF AMERICAN STATES AND PEOPLE.

	PAGE
The Old Dominion or The Ancient Dominion, The Mother of States, The Mother of Presidents, The Old Line State, The Cockade State, The Keystone State, Cohees ; The Blue-Law State, The Nutmeg State, The Free-stone State, The Land of Steady Habits, The Bay State, The Turpentine State, Tar Heels, The Palmetto State ; Palmetto Boys, Sandhillers, Crackers, Corn-crackers ; The Empire State of the South, The Blue-Grass State, The Dark and Bloody Ground, The Garden Spot, The White Settlements, The Pine-Tree State, The Granite State, The Empire State, New Yorkers, Knickerbockers, The Garden State, The State of Spain, Spaniards, Foreigners, Rhody, Little Rhody, The Gulf States, The Peninsula State, The Everglade State, Fly-up-the-Creeks ; The Cotton Plantation State, Cottonia or Cottondom ; The Bullion State, Pukes, Pikes ; The Pelican State, The Creole State, The Lone Star State, The Buckeye State, Buckeyes ; The Bayou State, The Border Eagle State, The Yankee State, Yankeedom, Yankeeland, Yankeedoodledom ; The Big Bend State, The Volunteer State, The Mother of South-Western Statesmen ; The Hawkeye State, Hawkeyes ; The Sunflower State, The Jay-hawker State, Jayhawkers ; The Bear State, Tooth-	

picks ; The Prairie State, The Garden of the West, The Sucker State, Suckers, Egypt ; The Badger State, Badgers ; The Wolverine State, Wolverines ; The Diamond State, The Blue Hen's Chickens ; The Hoosier State, Hoosiers, Hoosierdom ; The North Star State, The Lake State, The Green-Mountain State, The Antelope State, The Blackwater State ; The Golden State, Eldorado, The Silver State, The Centennial State, Centennials ; The Buffalo Plains State, The Battle-Born State, The Sage-Brush State, The Bonanza State, Bonanza ; The Web-Foot State, The Sunset State, The Equality State, The Mormon State, Deseret ; The Apache State, The Sunset Land, The Sunshine State, The Evergreen State, The Great Central State, The Sioux State, The Coyote State, The Artesian State, The Switzerland of America, The Mountain State, The Pan-Handle State ; Uncle Sam's Ice Box, The Land of the Midnight Sun, The Land of Sundown Seas ; Blue Noses, Cannucks or K'nucks . 23

THINGS THEATRICAL.

The Thespian Art, The Histrionic Art, The Drama, The Dramatic Unities, Sock and Buskin ; Tragedy, Comedy, Farce, Comedietta, Farcical Comedy, Melodrama, Vaudeville, Burlesque, Burletta, Travesty, Extravaganza, Pantomime ; Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, Pantaloon, Pierrot, Harlequinade, Transformation Scene ; Punch and Judy, Punchinello ; Mysteries, Miracle Plays, Moralities, Coventry Mysteries, Chester Mysteries, Townley Mysteries, Passion Play ; The Curtain Theatre, The Globe Theatre, The Rose, The Hope, The Red Bull, The Swan ; Groundlings, Pit, Old Cockpit ; Drury Lane Theatre, The Duke's Theatre, The King's Theatre, The Queen's Theatre, The Savoy Theatre, Sadler's Wells Theatre, The Surrey Theatre, Covent Garden Theatre, The Haymarket Theatre, The Strand Theatre, The Adelphi

9

Theatre, The St. James's Theatre, The Avenue Theatre, The Shaftesbury Theatre, The Trafalgar Square Theatre, The Elephant and Castle Theatre ; The Gaiety Theatre, The Lyric Theatre, The Comedy Theatre, The Opera Comique, The Vaudeville Theatre ; Sanger's or Astley's Amphitheatre, Terry's Theatre, Daly's Theatre, Toole's Theatre, The Grand Theatre, The Alhambra Theatre ; Her Majesty's Theatre, The Britannia Theatre, The Prince's Theatre, The Prince of Wales's Theatre, The Princess's Theatre, The Royalty Theatre, Theatre Royal ; " Her Majesty's Servants," Rogues and Vagabonds ; The Olympic Theatre, The Lyceum Theatre ; The Palmy Days of the Drama, The Legitimate Drama, The Gods ; The Stalls, The Dress Circle, The Upper Circle, The Boxes, Omnibus Box, The Amphitheatre ; The Front of the House, The Auditorium, A Paper House, Orders, Deadheads ; The Orchestra, The Proscenium, The Act Drop, The Green Baize, " The Rag " ; Cloths, Flats, Borders, The Wings, The Flies, The Gridiron Floor, The Mezzanine Floor, The Cellar, The Boards, The Stage, The Green Room, A Length, An Oyster Part, Clap Trap, A Clap Trap Speech, A Penny Gaff .

Emperor, Empress, King, Queen, Prince, Crown Prince, Prince of Wales, Prince of Orange, Prince Consort, Prince Regent; Consort, Regent, Heir Apparent, Heir Presumptive; Earl, Thane, Count, Baron, Duke, Viscount, Countess, Marquis, Marchioness, Lord, Laird, Lady, Baronet, Knight; Crusaders, Knights Hospitallers, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Templars, Knights of Malta, Knights Teutonic, Knights of the Round Table; Knight Banneret, Knight Bachelor, Knight-Errant, Chevalier; The Order of the Garter, The Order of the Bath, The Order of the Thistle, The Order of Catherine; Esquire, Knight



MORE ABOUT NAMES

COUNTIES AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS.

Province, County, Shire, Hundred, Wapentake, Riding, Trithing, Lath, Rape, March, Borough, Burgh, Char- tered Town, Corporation, Parliamentary Borough, Pocket Borough; Manor, Parish, Vestry, Town Council, Ward; Vintry Ward, Langbourn Ward, Portoken Ward, The English Knighten Guild	. 111
--	-------

INSECTS.

Insect; Bee, Humble-bee, Busy-bee, Carpenter-bee, Hornet, Wasp, Fly, Butterfly; Golden-fly, Hessian- fly, Dragon-fly, Gadfly, Blue-bottle, Dartford-blue, Moth, Death's-Head Moth, Ghost Moth; Beetle, Stag-beetle, Golden-beetle, Colorado-beetle, Death Watch; Cricket, Flea, Bug, Norfolk Howard, Light- ning Bug, Firefly, Ladybird, Earwig	. 119
---	-------

EDUCATION.

Education, School, Seminary, College, Academy, Univer- sity; <i>Oxford University</i> :—University College, Christ Church College, Jesus College, Corpus Christi College, Trinity College, All Souls' College, St. John's College, Magdalen College, St. Edmund's Hall, Queen's College, Balliol College, Merton College, Wadham College, Worcester College, Lincoln College, Exeter College, Pembroke College, New College, Wyndham College, Oriel College, Brasenose College, Keble College, St. Alban's Hall, Charsley's Hall; Laudian Professor, Camden Professor, Savilian Professor, Sherardian Professor, Vinerian Professor, Whyte's Professor, Chickele Professor, Waynflete Professor, Wykeham Professor, Margaret Professor, Regius Professor, Boden Professor, Hope Professor; <i>Cambridge University</i> :— Trinity College, Corpus Christi College, Christ's College, Jesus College, Emanuel College, Magdalen College, St. John's College, Peterhouse College, Queen's College,
--

Clare College, Pembroke College, Sussex College, Caius or Gonville College, Downing College, Selwyn College ; Lady Margaret Professor, Lucasian Professor, Woodwardian Professor, Jacksonian Professor, Lowndean Professor, Norrisian Professor, Downing Professor, Disney Professor, Regius Professor ; *Lectures* :— Barnaby Lectures, Sadlerian Lectures, Hulsean Lectures, Bampton Lectures, Boyle Lectures, Bridgewater Treatises, Baird Lectures, Barlow Lectures, Cantor Lectures ; Isis, Cam ; Dons, Golgotha, Graduate, Undergraduate, Freshman, Gownsmen, Mortar-board, Sizar, Fellow-commoner, Tabarder ; Commons, Size, Assize ; Gyp, Scout, Fag ; Skylark ; London University College, King's College, City of London School, St. Paul's School, Gresham College, Birkbeck Institute, Christ's Hospital or Bluecoat School, Godolphin School, Holloway College, St. Bee's College, Harvard University, Yale University, Vassar College ; Grammar School, King Edward's Grammar Schools, Hedgeschool, Industrial School, Ragged School, National School, Board School, Sunday School, Normal School ; Kindergarten System, Madras System of Education, Hamiltonian System ; Horn-book, Primer, Donet, Grammar, Arithmetic, Alphabet ; Schoolman, Dunce . 12

THE SEA.

Navigation ; The Argonautic Expedition ; Argosy, Galleon, Galley ; Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Midshipman or Middy, Cadet, Captain, Mate, Boatswain or Bo'sen, Cockswain ; Cock-boat, Coracle ; Greenhead or Boy ; Forecastle, Stern, Starboard, Larboard, Junk, Berth, Bunk ; Davy Jones's Locker, Dog-watch ; Jolly-boat, Peter-boat ; Blue-peter, Jack, Union Jack, Pilot Jack, Yellow Jack, Bunting ; Sheet-anchor, Jury-mast, Stays ; Hurricane-deck, White Squall, Black Squall, Trade Winds, The High Seas, Minute-gun, Man-o'-War ; Vessel, Privateer, Brig,

	PAGE
Brigantine ; Pirate, Viking, Buccaneer ; Frigate, Cutter, Schooner, Skiff, Yawl, Yacht, Regatta, Gon- dola, Caique, Canoe, Barge, Bark or Barque . . .	143

MUSIC.

Music, Concert ; Cantata, Oratorio, Opera, Grand Opera, Music-Drama, The Lyric Drama, Comic Opera, Opera Comique ; Antiphon, Anthem, Hymn, Psalm, Canticle, Chant, Ambrosian Chant, Gregorian Chant ; Madri- gal, Glee, Catch, Round ; Organ, Harmonium, Melo- deon, Dulcimer, Concertina, Pianoforte, Clavichord, Virginals, Spinet, Harpsichord ; Harp, Æolian Harp, Jews' Harp, Guitar, Cithern, Mandoline, Banjo, Ban- dore, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Fiddle, Cremona Violin, Amati, Stradivarius ; Flute, Pandean Pipes, Clarionet, Clarion, Hautboy, Cornet, Cornet-a-piston, Ophicleide, Trombone, Trumpet, Drum, Side-drum, Kettle-drum ; Tambourine, Tom-tom, Castanets ; Orchestra, Con- certo, Solo, Duet, Trio, Quartette, Quintette, Sextette ; Sonata, Symphony ; Serenade, Serenata, Nocturne ; Rondo or Rondeau, Caprice, Fantasia ; Impromptu, Voluntary ; The Portuguese Hymn, The Marseillaise, The Devil's Sonata	157
---	-----

CORDIALS AND BEVERAGES.

Kirschwasser, Absinthe, Vermuth, Anisette, Curaçoa, Bene- dictine, Chartreuse, Kümmel, Maraschino, Noyau ; Spruce, Lime-juice, Peppermint, Cloves ; Shrub, Sher- bet, Lamb's-wool, Cider or Cyder, Koumiss, Apple Brandy, Apple Jack, Cider Brandy, Apple Toddy ; Cocktail, Cobbler, Sherry Cobbler, Cobbler's Punch, Eye-opener, Sling, Gin-sling, Julep, Appetizer, Diges- ter, Settler, Stimulant, Reposer or Big Reposer, Rou- ser ; A Straight Drink, A Solid Straight, A Smile, A Fancy Drink or Fancy Smile, A Whiskey Straight ; Straight Whiskey, Crooked Whiskey, Moonshine Whiskey, White Mule, Corn-juice, Bug-juice, Bourbon,

Contents.

15

PAGE

Rye, Old Rye, Indian Whiskey, Pine-top, Red-eye,
Rye-juice, Lightning Whiskey, Lemonade, Ginger-beer,
Kops Ale, Soda-water, Spa, Spa-water, Apollinaris-
water, Johannis, Vichy, Seltzer; Chocolate, Cocoa,
Chocolat-Menier, Tea, Coffee, Mocha, Souchong,
Bohea 167

PRINTING TYPES.

Roman Letters, Arabic Numerals, Italics, Aldines, Elzevir,
Old English, Black Letter, Extended Letter, Condensed
Letter, Script, Ronde, Bourgeois, Minion, Nonpareil,
Emerald, Diamond, Pearl, Ruby, Brilliant; Brevier,
Canon, Primer, Great Primer, Long Primer, Pica,
Small Pica; English, Double Pica, Egyptian, Clarendon. 175

FISHES.

Whale, Shark, The Basking-shark, The Sword-fish, The
Saw-fish, The Angel-fish, The Archer-fish, The Globe-
fish, The Lump-fish, The Sun-fish, The Moon-fish, The
Cat-fish, The Bellows or Trumpet-fish; The Pilot-fish,
The Frost-fish, The Drum-fish, The Flying-fish, The
Anglesea Morris, The Doree or John Dory; Ray,
Skate, Halibut, Haddock, Hake, Sole, Cod, Herring,
Whiting, Ling, Mackerel, Smelt; Salmon, Trout, Pike,
Luce, Grayling, Minnow, Rudd, Perch; Goldfish;
Lamprey, Eel, Sand-eel, Sardine, Sprat, Shrimp . 183

LAWYERS AND COURTS OF LAW.

Lord High Chancellor, Keeper of the King's Conscience,
The High Court of Chancery, The Woolsack; The
Court of Queen's Bench, The Court of Common Pleas,
The Exchequer Court, The Board of Green Cloth, The
Court of Probate, The Prerogative Court, The Court
of Arches, The Stannary Court, The County Court;
The Court of the Star Chamber, Hicks's Hall, The Old
Bailey; Session, Assize, A Maiden Assize, The Petty

Sessions, The Quarter Sessions, The Court of Session ; Court, "The Court," The Jury, The Common Jury, The Grand Jury, The Special Jury, The Coroner's Inquest or Crowner's Quest ; Coroner ; The Dock, The Bar, "Prisoner at the Bar," Barrister, Brief, Refresher ; Solicitor, Attorney, Power of Attorney, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Queen's Counsel, Sergeant-at-Law, Sergeant-at-Arms, Lawyer ; Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrate ; Justice, Judge, Magistrate, Beak, Mayor, Provost, Alderman, Sheriff, Bailiff, Bailie, Myrmidons of the Law	189
--	-----

QUADRUPEDS.

Quadruped ; Elephant, Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros, Panther, Lion, Tiger, Leopard, Camel, Giraffe, Cameleopard, Dromedary, Lemur, Wolf, Wolverine, Jackal, Fox, Bear, Beaver, Aye-Aye, Opossum, Paca, Alpaca, Llama, Jaguar, Badger ; Horse, Ox, Cow, Bull, Bison, Buffalo, Stag, Deer, Reindeer, Antelope ; Porcupine, Pig, Hog ; Lamb, Sheep, Merino Sheep ; Cat, Puss, Pole-cat, Mouse, Dormouse, Rat ; Ass, Jackass, Donkey, Mule ; Dog, Hound, Staghound, Bloodhound, Greyhound, Foxhound ; Talbot, Bulldog, Pointer, Setter, Terrier, Harrier, Beagle, Fox-terrier, Skye-terrier, Mastiff, St. Bernard Dog, Esquimaux Dog, Pomeranian, New- foundland Dog, Dalmatian, Coach-dog, Spaniel, King Charles Spaniel, Blenheim or Marlborough Spaniel, Poodle, Lap-dog	201
--	-----

TREES, PLANTS, HERBS, AND BARKS.

The Upas Tree, The Travellers' Tree, The Umbrella Tree, The Cow Tree, The Milk Tree, The Tallow Tree, The Judas Tree, Pine, Pitch-pine, Fir, Beech, Birch, Spruce Tree, Magnolia, Cypress, Yew, Willow, Weeping Willow ; Peruvian Bark, Jesuists' Bark, Cinchona Bark, Cusco Bark, Jalap, Augostura Bark ; Barber Plant, Ice

Contents.

17

PAGE

Plant, Pitcher Plant ; Distaff Thistle, Adam's Needle,
Jews' Myrtle, Myrtle, Mistletoe ; Grass-Cloth Plant, Para
Grass, Guinea Grass, Timothy Grass ; Iceland Moss,
Mint, Thyme ; Frost-weed, Wart-weed, Dandelion,
Louse-wort, Bride-wort, Gipsy-wort, Deadly Nightshade
or Belladonna ; Henbane, Wolf's-bane, Libbard's-bane,
Flea-bane, Wormwood, Rattlesnake-root, Arrowroot ;
Duckweed, Cress, Watercress, Tower-cress, House-
leek, Camomile, Clown-heal, Colt's-foot, Mandrake . 209

POETS AND POETRY.

Poet, Poet-Laureate, Bard, Minstrel, Scald or Skald, Trou-
badour, Minnesinger, Meistersinger ; Epic Poetry, Di-
dactic Poetry ; Heroic Verse, Pindaric Verse, Hudi-
brastic Verse, Iambic Verse, Parian Verse, Sapphic
Verse, Alexandrian Verse, Leonine Verse ; Arcadian
Poetry ; Bernesque Poetry, Macaronic Verse ; The
Fleshy School of Poetry, Posy, Poetical Justice . . 217

WEAPONS OF STEEL.

Sword, Blade, Damascus Blade, Spanish Blade, Toledo,
Bilbo, Andrea Ferrara, Mandousin, Damaskin, Sabre,
Scimitar or Cimeter, Cutlass, Rapier, Bayonet, Sword-
Bayonet ; Dagger, Poniard or Poignard, Stiletto,
Yatâgan or Yatâghan, Creese ; Bowie-Knife, Arkansas
Toothpick 223

THE CHURCH.

Minster, Cathedral, Pro-Cathedral, Church, Kirk, Chapel,
Lady Chapel, Chapel-of-Ease ; Tabernacle, Feast of
Tabernacles, Synagogue, Mosque ; Chantry, Cloisters,
Crypt, Nave, Altar, Choir, Stall, Choir-stall, Miserere ;
Font, Pulpit, Lectern, Porch, Vestry, Oratory ;
Apostles, Gospel, Apostolic Fathers, Pope, Pontiff,
Patriarch, Cardinal, Disciple ; Primate of All England,

	PAGE
Archbishop, Bishop, Pastoral Letter, Episcopal See, Diocese, See ; Prebendary, Chapter, Chapter House, Dean, Deacon, Archdeacon, Canon, Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Vicar ; The Vicar of Christ, Vicar-Apostolic, Vicar-General ; Rector, Curate, Chaplain, Minister, Priest, Presbyter, Synod ; Hedge-Priest, Rabbi ; Parson, Glebe, Churchwarden, Verger, Clergyman, Clerk ; Benefit of Clergy ; The Privilege of Sanctuary ; The Apostles' Creed, The Nicene Creed, The Athanasian Creed ; Matins, Compline, The Litany, The Rosary ; Sermon, Homily ; Dogma, Doctrine, Rubric, Papal Bull, Peter's Pence ; Tithe, First Fruits, Queen Anne's Bounty	229

PET NAMES OF AMERICAN CITIES.

Gotham ; The Hub, or The Hub of the Universe ; The American Athens, The Modern Athens, The Athens of America ; The Spindle City, The Executive City, The City of Brotherly Love, The Quaker City ; The Monumental City, The City of Churches, The City of Colleges, The Crescent City ; The Cream City ; Porkopolis, The White City, The Windy City or the City of the Winds, The Garden City, The Flower City, The Forest City ; The Railroad City, The Iron City, The Nail City, The Magic City of the South ; The Gibraltar of America, The Edinburgh of America, The Athens of the South ; The City of Rocks, The City of Elms, The Mound City, The City of the Mountain and the Rapids, The City of the Straits, The Falls City, The Queen City, The Queen City of the West, The Queen of the West, The Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas, The Queen City of the Lakes, The Queen City of the Plains, The Queen City of the Mountains ; The Gate City, The City of the Golden Gate, The Golden Gate	243
---	-----

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Gooseberry, Berry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Cranberry; Currants, Cherries, Mayduke Cherries; Grapes, Raisins, Valencias, Muscatels, Plums, Prunes, Damsons; Greengage, Orange, Lemon, Apricot, Melon; Blenheim Oranges; Shaddock, Quince, Tomato, Pine-apple, Peach, Apple, Pear; Queen Apple, Pomeroy, Pomegranate, Pomewater, Custard Apple, Crab Apple; Nut, Brazil Nuts, Barcelona Nuts, Chestnuts, Horse Chestnuts, Filberts, Cocoa-nuts, Walnuts; Cabbage, Spinach, Savoy, Lettuce, Turnip, Carrot, Onion, Artichoke, Jerusalem Artichoke, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Radish, Pea, Bean, Kidney Beans, Kidney Potatoes; Potatoes, Crokers; Horse-bean, Buck-bean, Mushroom 251

THE ARMY.

Colonel, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieutenant-General; Duke, Commander-in-Chief, General, Captain, Corporal, Major, Major-General, Sergeant, Adjutant, Orderly, Ensign, Quartermaster, Paymaster, Paymaster-General; Dragoons, Grenadiers, Fusiliers, Lancers, Carbineers, Musketeers; The Coldstream Guards, The Cameron Highlanders, The Black Watch; The Scots Greys, The Oxford Blues, The Orange Lilies, The Green Linnets, The Pompadours, The Brickbats, The Celestials, The Sweeps, The Blacks, The Black Horse, The Strawboots, The Green Horse, The Cherry Pickers, The Buffs, The Young Buffs, The Red Knights, The Two Twos, The Two Fours, The Two Sevens, The Pothooks, The Minden Boys, The Nutcrackers, The Resurrectionists, The Holy Boys, The Bloody Eleventh, The Old Toughs, The Die Hards, The Ragged Regiment, The Nanny Goats or Royal Goats, The Havercake Lads, The Old Bold Fifth, The Dumpies, The Dirty Shirts or Lord Lake's Dirty Shirts, The Kolis, The King's Own

	PAGE
Men, The Faugh-a-Ballagh Boys, The Death or Glory Men, The Horse Marines, Bingham's Dandies, Sankey's Horse, The Virgin Mary's Body-Guard, Kirke's Lambs, The Excellers, The Three Exes, The Bengal Tigers ; Pontius Pilate's Body Guard, The Mudlarks, The Jollies, The Linseed Lancers ; Volun- teer, Militia, Landwehr, Uhlan, Hussar, The Black Brunswickers, The Cuirassiers ; The Switzers or Swiss Guards, Mercenaries ; Cavalry, Infantry, Heavy Cavalry, Light Cavalry ; Forlorn Hope, Drawn Battle, Court Martial, Drum-Head Court Martial, Despatches, Rations, Canteen, Mess ; Quarter . . .	259

*NICKNAMES OF AMERICAN STATES
AND PEOPLE.*

*NICKNAMES OF
AMERICAN STATES AND PEOPLE.*

VIRGINIA, the first British colony in the New World, is commonly known as **The Old Dominion**, sometimes, too, as **The Ancient Dominion**, and **The Mother of States**, in accordance with its documentary description during the early days of its history as "The Colony and Dominion of Virginia." The allegiance of the people of Virginia to the throne of the Stuarts was never so well distinguished as after the execution of Charles I., when they at once proclaimed his son Charles to be "King of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia;" and there is a local tradition that that royal personage wore a robe of Virginian silk at his coronation. Virginia is also styled **The Mother of Presidents**, because four out of the first five Presidents of the Republic, viz., Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, each of whom served for two terms, were natives of her soil; as were Presidents Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor subsequently.

Maryland has been invested with the titles **The**

Old Line State and **The Cockade State**, in memory of the famous Old Maryland Line, a fine, well-disciplined body of troops, principally composed of young men who, in addition to their other equipments of a superior order, wore brilliant cockades. When Cornwallis's grenadiers charged through the broken American lines at Loughland, the Marylanders effectually checked the triumphant onset of the British veterans, and saved the army; but their bravery cost them dearly, for within the space of a few minutes 260 of their number lay dead upon the field.

Pennsylvania is usually referred to as **The Keystone State**, being the central State of the Union, or rather the seventh in geographical order of the thirteen original States of the Union at the time of the formation of the Constitution; as such her name was cut on the keystone of the bridge between Washington and Georgetown. It is also asserted that it rested with the final vote of her delegation to secure the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in the Continental Congress; hence that vote was recognised as the keystone in the Arch of Liberty.

In the Western Settlements of Pennsylvania the people are called **Cohees**, in consequence of their addiction to the old-fashioned phrase, "Quoth he," generally corrupted into *Quo'he*. Connecticut was formerly known as **The Blue-Law State**, from the contemptuous epithet "Blue," originally applied at the Restoration to every person who expressed

his disapprobation of the licentiousness of the Court. The term naturally travelled across to New England, and was there applied to all the laws, customs, and institutions of the Puritans. That the early jurisprudence of the Puritan colony at New Haven was deeply touched by the spirit of the times can scarcely be denied, yet there is nothing to show that it was more severe than that of any other New England Commonwealth. Another nickname for Connecticut was **The Nutmeg State**, which arose out of the absurd fiction that wooden nutmegs were manufactured there on a large scale for exportation. Far more applicable is the more modern title, **The Freestone State**, in allusion to its leading product; nor can the least fault be found with its pretty pet name, **The Land of Steady Habits**, illustrative of the staid deportment and strict sobriety of its people.

Massachusetts is **The Bay State**, because the original name of this colony in the New England Commonwealth was Massachusetts Bay. North Carolina is **The Old North State**, owing to its position in the Carolinas, and **The Turpentine State**, from the great quantity of turpentine found in its pine forests. At the time of the Civil War, and long afterwards, the natives were nicknamed **Tar Heels**, in allusion to the important tar industry in the lowland forests. South Carolina is **The Palmetto State**, from the Palmetto tree distinguished in the seal of the Commonwealth. During the Civil War the South Carolina troops were known

as **Palmetto Boys**. The poor descendants of the labouring whites who, on the introduction of slave labour, betook themselves to the pine woods that cover the sand-hills of South Carolina and Georgia, have ever since borne the name of **Sandhillers**. Olmsted, the author of an interesting work on the Slave States, tells us that those people are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, while their skin is just the colour of the sandhills they live on. Another nickname for the same wretched class of people originally, but which more recently has come to be bestowed upon the natives of Georgia in general, is the **Crackers**, as Olmsted thinks "from their peculiar dialect, almost incomprehensible and difficult to report and describe;" but as another writer suggests, from the Corncracker, a species of long-legged bird allied to the crane, whence also the natives of Kentucky have derived their peculiar nickname of **Corncrackers**. Georgia is known as **The Empire State of the South**, owing to the rapidity of its industrial development.

Kentucky is called **The Blue-Grass State**, from the beautiful orchard grass that flourishes in the partial shade of the woods in which there is no undergrowth in the rich limestone region of this State. It is in the Blue-Grass country where the celebrated stock farms upon which the racehorses of North America are bred abound. A common name for Kentucky in former times was **The Dark and Bloody Ground**, not merely in allusion to the sanguinary conflicts that constantly took place

between the white settlers and their savage foes, but because this was the grand battle-ground of the Northern and Southern Indians. As we know, Kentucky was the first of the Western States to be settled, the emigrants proceeding thereto from Virginia through the great Cumberland Gap. As the rich fertile soil lay in the very centre of this State, this, **The Garden Spot**, as it was termed, was quickly appropriated by the whites, while the surrounding country was left to the Indians, who made furious onslaughts upon all the later emigrants to **The White Settlements**, necessarily passing through their lines. The name "White Settlements" is now a misnomer, for none but negroes are to be met with on the large farms in this region, and the Indians have all disappeared. Maine is **The Pine-Tree State**, from the pride of her forests, a towering pine figuring in her arms; while New Hampshire is **The Granite State**, from the abundance of granite found there.

New York is **The Empire State**, from her commanding position and the vast wealth and enterprise of her people. The nickname of the **New Yorkers** is **Knickerbockers**, in allusion to the wide breeches worn by the early Dutch settlers of New York City, or rather New Amsterdam, as the colony was at first designated [see GOTHAM]. New Jersey bears the name of **The Garden State**, owing to the large variety of its agricultural and floral products. When Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I., who made him King of Naples in

1806, and two years later King of Spain, fled to America, after the Battle of Waterloo, and bought himself an estate at Bordertown, New Jersey, he entertained so many Frenchmen during the time of his residence there that the jealous Philadelphians dubbed the whole State **The State of Spain**, and its inhabitants **Spaniards** and **Foreigners**. Rhode Island is popularly described as **Rhody** and **Little Rhody**, on account of its limited area.

The Gulf States are those States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, viz., Florida, Alabama, Missouri, Louisiana, and Texas. Florida is called **The Peninsula State**, of obvious signification, and **The Everglade State**, from one of its characteristic features, the Everglades being large tracts of land lying lower than the coast, and covered with fresh water. There was a time when its people were nicknamed **Fly-up-the-Creeks**, doubtless from their "retiring disposition" on the approach of strangers. Alabama is called **The Cotton Plantation State**, just as the cotton-producing States generally in the South are referred to under the name of **Cottonia** and **Cottondom**.

Missouri is **The Bullion State**, in memory of its Senator, Thomas Hart Benton (born 1782, died 1858), who obtained the sobriquet of "*Old Bullion*" for his exertions in favour of gold and silver currency instead of banks and a paper currency. The natives of Missouri are universally styled **Pukes**, a corruption of the older name **Pikes**, which still obtains in California as the description of the migratory

poor whites from the South owing to the idea that these originally came from Pike County, Missouri. "The true Pike," writes Mr. Nordhoff, in his instructive book on California, "in the Californian sense of the word, is the wandering, gipsy-like, Southern poor white. This person often lives with his family in a waggon; he rarely follows any steady industry; he is frequently a squatter on other people's lands; 'he owns a rifle, a lot of children and dogs, a wife, and, if he can read, a law-book,' said a lawyer, describing this character to me; he moves from place to place as the humour seizes him, and is generally an injury to his neighbours. He will not work regularly, but he has a great tenacity of life, and is always ready for a law-suit. When it was proposed to build a schoolhouse in a village where there was none, the Pikes objected on the ground that the ringing of the schoolhouse bell would scare the deer away. 'As soon as he hears a piano,' said an old resident, 'the Pike sells out and moves away.' The Pike is the Chinaman's enemy. He does little work himself, and naturally hates the patient industry of the Chinese. Of course, if you ask him, he tells you that he is ruined by Chinese cheap labour." Louisiana is **The Pelican State**, from the Pelican distinguished in her arms; also **The Creole State**. As nowadays understood, particularly in New Orleans, a creole is a native of French extraction.

Texas is called **The Lone Star State** on account of the single star in the centre of her flag, indica-

tive of her political isolation from the rest of the Commonwealths of the United States. Ohio is **The Buckeye State**, and the people are called **Buckeyes**, from the number of buckeye trees which abound in this region; while Mississippi is commonly known as **The Bayou State**, a name derived from the French *bayou*, a watercourse, in allusion to its great river. Mississippi also bears the name of **The Border Eagle State**, from the American eagle which appears on her arms. Mention should also be made in this place that formerly Ohio was popularly styled by the Kentuckians **The Yankee State**, on account of the number of its free institutions; just as even now the Southerners bestow the names of **Yankeedom**, **Yankeeland**, and **Yankee-doodledom** to the New England States for the same reason. [For the term **YANKEE**, see "NAMES: AND THEIR MEANING."] Tennessee is **The Big Bend State**, in allusion to its river; **The Volunteer State**, in virtue of the military spirit of the people; and **The Mother of South-Western Statesmen**, having furnished the Republic with Presidents Jackson, Polk, and Johnson, and fourteen distinguished statesmen. Iowa is **The Hawkeye State**, and the people are called **Hawkeyes**, after an Indian chief who, in the old days, was a terror to *voyageurs* to its borders.

Kansas is **The Sunflower State**, from the abundance of these floral adornments of her prairies. Another name for the State is **The Jayhawker State**, and the people are known as **Jayhawker**

This originated in the person of Colonel Jennison, of New York, who being a jovial sort of fellow, his comrades always spoke of him as the "Gay Yorker," which, being corrupted into "Jayhawker," was first applied to his soldiers, and afterwards to Kansans generally. Arkansas is called **The Bear State**, both on account of the bears which once infested its forests, and, according to Western opinion, of the bearish character of its people. Mr. Bartlett, the author of a standard work on "Americanisms," says: "I once asked a Western man if Arkansas abounded in bears that it should be designated as The Bear State. 'Yes,' said he, 'it does; for I never knew a man from that State but he was a *bar*, and, in fact, the people are all barish to a degree.'" The general nickname for the inhabitants was formerly **Toothpicks**, sarcastically referring to the bowie-knives carried by the early settlers. Illinois is variously described as **The Prairie State**, **The Garden of the West**, and **The Sucker State**. The least complimentary of these names arose out of the practice of the early travellers across the broad prairie lands of this State, who provided themselves with a long hollow reed, which they thrust into the natural artesian wells made by the crawfish, and in this manner easily satisfied their longings when they felt thirsty. Another reason given why the Illinois men are called **Suckers** is that the old Galena lead-miners always spent the winter at their own homes, and returned to Galena in the season when the sucker-

fish were plentiful. Said a Missouri man to a party of Illinois miners on their way home from Galena, "You remind me of *Suckers*: up in the spring spawn, and back again in the fall." The southern portion of Illinois is often spoken of as **Egypt**, in consequence of its fertility, or, as some say, on account of the mental darkness of its inhabitants. Wisconsin is called **The Badger State**, not because badgers were at any time plentiful in this region, but because the first permanent workers in the Wisconsin mines were unable to return to their homes in the Eastern States; like their neighbours the "*Suckers*," they made themselves rude habitations in the earth, after the burrowing fashion of the badger; hence the people are sometimes styled **Badgers**. Michigan is called **The Wolverine State** on account of the prairie wolves that made this region their home, and the people are designated **Wolverines**.

Delaware is **The Diamond State**, owing to its great value in proportion to its small size. The best explanation of the nickname **The Blue Hen's Chickens**, at first bestowed upon the local soldiery, and subsequently to the people as a whole, is given in *The Delaware State Journal*, July, 1860, as follows: "At the beginning of the Revolutionary War there lived in Sussex County of that colony a gentleman of fortune named Caldwell, who was a sportsman and breeder of fine horses and game-cocks. His favourite axiom was, that the character of the progeny depends more on the mother than

on the father, and that the finest game-cocks depended on the hen rather than on the cock. His observation led him to select a *blue hen*, and he never failed to hatch a good game-cock from a blue hen's egg. Caldwell distinguished himself as an officer in the First Delaware Regiment for his daring spirit. The high state of its discipline was conceded to his exertions, so that when officers were sent on recruiting service it was said that they had gone home for more of Caldwell's game-cocks; but, as Caldwell insisted that no cock could be truly game unless its mother was a *blue hen*, the expression *Blue Hen's Chickens* was substituted for gamecocks."

Indiana is called **The Hoosier State** and **Hoosierdom**, and the people are everywhere known as **Hoosiers**, according to the Kentuckian explanation, from their neighbour's gruff manner of exclaiming when any one knocks at the door, "Who's yere?" Others incline to the opinion that "Hoosier" is a corruption of "Husher," the common name for a bully in the Western Settlements, from his primary capacity to silence his opponents. Its application to the people of Indiana is thus accounted for by a local correspondent of *The Providence Journal*: "The boatmen of Indiana were formerly as rude and as primitive a set as could well belong to a civilised country, and they were often in the habit of displaying their pugilistic accomplishments upon the Levee at New Orleans. Upon a certain occasion there, one of these rustic professors of the 'noble art' very

adroitly and successfully practised the 'fancy' upon several individuals at one time. Being himself not a native of this Western world, in the exuberance of his exultation he sprang up, exclaiming, in foreign accent, 'I'm a *hoosier* ! I'm a *hoosier* !' Some of the New Orleans papers reported the case, and afterwards transferred the corruption of the epithet 'husher' (*hoosier*) to all the boatmen from Indiana, and from thence to all her citizens."

Minnesota is generally styled **The North Star State**, from the motto on its arms, "L'Etoile du Nord," chosen by Governor Sibley by reason of the northern situation of this State in the Union. It also bears the name of **The Lake State**, on account of the lakes that abound in its interior. Vermont is **The Green-Mountain State**, in allusion to its natural features ; while Nebraska is **The Antelope State**, so called from the antelopes that once roamed over the plains, and **The Black-water State**, from the streams darkened by the rich black soil in this region. California is **The Golden State**, and **Eldorado**, the literal Spanish for "The Golden Region." Both Nevada and Colorado bear the name of **The Silver State** from their chief product. Colorado is also known as **The Centennial State**, and its people are **Centennials**, because its admittance into the Union took place in the hundredth year after the Declaration of Independence. As the bison is no longer found on the plains, its third name, **The Buffalo Plains State**, is now rarely heard.

Nevada is also called **The Battle-Born State**, by reason of its admittance into the Union during the period of the Civil War; and **The Sage-Brush State**, from the wild artemisia covering the plains. Montana is **The Bonanza State**, in allusion to its many Bonanza mines, the word *Bonanza* being Spanish for prosperity. Oregon is **The Web-Foot State**, owing to the humid climate of its coast counties; also **The Sunset State**, referring to its westerly situation.

The advocates for Women's Rights will be pleased to learn that Wyoming is called **The Equality State**, because, according to Mr. Sweetser, the author of a most comprehensive "Handbook of the United States," and to which the present writer is indebted for some of the information contained in this article, "ever since its organisation men and women have been accorded equal rights to vote, and the people have ratified the same principle in the State Constitution. This was the first community in the world to inaugurate woman suffrage, and twenty years of trial have shown that the best class of women vote, without detriment to themselves, and with increasing detriment to the States. They give their ballots to the best and truest men, and for this reason both parties are compelled to nominate worthy candidates." Utah, otherwise **The Mormon State**, is called by the Mormons themselves **Deseret**, a word taken from "The Book of Mormon," and said to signify a *Honey Bee*. The arms of the Mormons consist of

a conical beehive, with a swarm of bees around it, emblematical of the industry of the people.

Arizona is commonly called **The Apache State**, in allusion to the wild Indian tribe that formerly proved the scourge alike of peaceful travellers and the Spanish, Mexican, and United States troops. With regard to its second title, **The Sunset Land**, Mr. Patrick Hamilton has said: "There is no region on the globe that can show such grand effects to light and shade, such gorgeousness of coloring, and such magnificent sun-bathed landscapes." New Mexico is **The Sunshine State**, or the land of sunshine and silver; Washington, **The Evergreen State**; North Dakota, **The Great Central State**, and **The Sioux State**, the territory of the Sioux tribe of Indians; South Dakota, **The Coyote State**, from an animal once found on its prairies; and **The Artesian State**, on account of its many unrivalled artesian wells; while West Virginia boasts the names of **The Switzerland of America**, **The Mountain State**, and **The Pan-Handle State**; the last mentioned being due to its shape, running up like a wedge between Ohio and Pennsylvania. Alaska, purchased by the United States from the Russian Government in 1867, has been appropriately styled **Uncle Sam's Ice Box**, **The Land of the Midnight Sun**, and **The Land of Sundown Seas**. By the people of the United States the Nova Scotians are called **Blue Noses**, after the name of a kind of potato produced by them in great perfection, and which

they claim to be the best in the world. Lastly, the Canadians are called by the people of the Northern States **Cannicks, Cannucks, Cunnucks,** or **K'nucks,** although in Canada itself the same terms are applied exclusively to French Canadians.



THINGS THEATRICAL.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

THE Drama is commonly styled **The Thespian Art**, in allusion to Thespis, the Father of the Greek Drama (flourished B.C. 535); it is also called **The Histrionic Art**, conformably to the Latin word *histrion*, a player. The term **Drama** is Greek, based upon *dran*, to do, to act; **Theatre** is derived from the Greek *theatron* and Latin *theatrum*; while **Play** comes from the Anglo-Saxon *plega*. The **Dramatic Unities** have reference to the rule laid down by Aristotle (born B.C. 384, died B.C. 322), in effect that a tragedy should contain but one catastrophe; should be limited to one scene; and confined to the action of a single day. The expression **Sock and Buskin** (literally Comedy and Tragedy) found its origin in the *soccus*, the Latin name of the low shoe worn by the ancient comic actors; and the *buskin*, a contraction of the French word *brossequin*, remotely derived from the Greek *bursa*, a hide, or high-soled shoe worn by the ancient tragedians to increase their height. The *soccus* reached to the ankle only, whereas the *buskin* extended to the knee. Here, then, we have an

explanation of the actors' phrase, "To go busking," or, in other words, to pick up a few pence by reciting heroic speeches in the streets or at the sea-side when a legitimate engagement cannot be obtained.

The word **Tragedy**, derived from the Greek *tragos*, a goat, an ode, a song, originally denoted the song or chorus that accompanied the sacrifice of a goat upon the altar of the gods. **Comedy**, the Anglicised form of the Latin *comædia*, comes from the Greek *komos*, a festive procession, and *æideni*, to sing, referring to the ode sung during the procession. **Farce** is a modern term founded upon the Latin verb *facire*, to stuff. This was in allusion to the custom of the ancient buffoons padding out their clothing to abnormal proportions. At a later date the padding was dispensed with, but the wide garments remained—in short, they survive even now; witness our clowns and pierrots. A **Comedietta**, the diminutive of Comedy, indicates a short comedy in one act; **Farcical Comedy** expresses a comedy whose plot and action partake of a boisterous or farcical character; while **Melodrama** originally denoted (in accordance with the Greek *melos*, a song, and *drama*, drama) a dramatic performance interspersed with songs. As nowadays understood, a **Melodrama** is a drama accompanied by incidental music for the sake of increasing the effect of the action and the dialogue upon the senses. The **Opera** is referred to in the article devoted to "MUSIC."

A short, light dramatic piece in which songs set

to familiar tunes are introduced is called a **Vaudeville**, after the village of Vaudevire, in Normandy, the birthplace of the French poet, Oliver Basselin (died 1418), who was the first to compose such songs. It is only within the last few years that the word **Burlesque** has come to be regarded as a substantive; properly speaking, we should say a "burlesque drama," opera, or as the case may be. Like **Burletta**, the older form of short, light, musical entertainment, it is derived from the Italian *burlesco*, based upon *burla*, mockery, and *burlare*, to ridicule. The designation **Travesty** claims the same origin as the French *travester*, to disguise, viz., the two Latin words *trans*, over, across, and *vestire*, to dress. The popular acceptance of a Travesty is a parody on a particular play, and the mannerisms of well-known actors taking part therein; whereas a Burlesque, although it makes a pretence of exaggerating and ridiculing the conventionalities of the modern Drama, is really nothing more than a variety show, affording a wholesale exhibition of "the female form divine." In the former class of entertainment everything is overdone; in the latter everything is "taken off." The significance of the term **Extravaganza** is too obvious to detain us here.

Pantomime, as now represented, has nothing in common with its original purpose. It was the business of certain individuals among the Romans to follow in the train of a funeral procession for the purpose of imitating in dumb show the actions of

the deceased. These performers were called *Mimi*, the plural of *Mime*, from which we have the word **Mimic**, and their performance bore the name of Pantomime, the Greek term for all-imitating, because they mimicked everything. A Pantomime, therefore, should be all dumb show, as in the case of a **Ballet d'Action**, *i.e.*, a dance of action or suggestion, and as was the case in the Italian Comedy, to which we are indebted for our Harlequinade or so-called Pantomime. At a later period the services of these Mimes were requisitioned at private festivals in the houses of the wealthy, where they expressed in dumb show all that another set of performers sang in chorus. From these private functions the art of Pantomime soon found its way into the theatre, and so popular did it become there that it at one time threatened to displace the regular Drama. [For some interesting particulars concerning the derivation of the word **Ballet**, see the article on "DANCES" in "Names: and their Meaning."] The etymology of the term **Harlequin** cannot be satisfactorily traced; it is, however, probable that this was the name of an actual person met with in the Italian district of Bergamo, whence the characters Clown and Harlequin were originally drawn. **Clown** is not an Italian word at all, though it is derived from the Latin *colonus*, a husbandman, and used in a pantomimical sense to denote a countryman or a boorish fellow [see CLOWN-HEAL]. The name of the Italian character corresponding to our Clown is "Brighella." **Pantaloon**

owes his designation to the loose suit that he wears [see PANTALOONS]; while **Columbine** comes from *Columbina*, the Italian pet name for a sweetheart (Latin *columba*, a dove). **Pierrot**, the French description of a clown or buffoon who appears in a loose white suit and with a whitened face, really means "Little Peter." The **Harlequinade** is so called because the fun is kept alive by the ingenuity of Harlequin. The **Transformation Scene** does not derive its name from the changing character of the scene itself, but from the transformation of the five principal personages of the Pantomime "Opening" by the Fairy Queen into Clown, Pantaloon, Harlequin, Columbine, and Policeman respectively. In theatrical parlance, the **Pantomime Opening** is the whole of the entertainment which precedes the **Transformation Scene**.

The world-famous drama of **Punch and Judy** owes its title to an old Mystery Play designated *Pontius cum Judæis* (Pontius Pilate and the Jews). In Italy the chief character in this performance was styled **Policinella**, from the Latin *pollice*, a thumb, because, like his companions, he is a Tom-Thumb, or puppet; our **Punch** is an abbreviation of the Anglicised *Punchinello*. This passing allusion to "Punch and Judy" leads us quite naturally to speak of the Mysteries and Moralities of the Middle Ages, as performed by the clergy at festivals on raised platforms in the churches or by the parish clerks on movable stages in the open air. The **Mysteries** were founded upon Biblical incidents;

the **Miracle Plays** upon the lives of saints and martyrs. Totally distinct from either of these were the **Moralities**, in which the characters were purely allegorical, such as Vice, Virtue, Honesty, Depravity, Good Doctrine, Charity, Prudence, &c. **The Chester Mysteries** were performed at Chester; **The Coventry Mysteries** at Coventry; and **The Townley Mysteries** at Widkirk Abbey, Yorkshire. The last-named received their title from Charles Townley, the well-known antiquary (born 1737, died 1805), into whose possession the manuscripts eventually passed. A **Passion Play** is a sacred drama built upon the incidents of Christ's Passion.

The first regular London playhouse, built on some waste land behind St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, by the elder Burbage, was styled "The Theatre." The **Curtain Theatre**, opened in 1571, in the same neighbourhood, and which gave the name in more modern times to CURTAIN ROAD, was so called because it was the earliest permanent playhouse provided with a curtain—a green curtain, according to tradition, or drop-scene. The **Globe Theatre**, Bankside, derived its title from its sign, which showed Atlas bearing a globe on his shoulders, and these words beneath: *Totus Mundis Agit Histrionem* (All the World Acts a Play). The shape of this theatre was a hexagon. **The Rose, The Hope, The Red Bull, The Swan**, and a number of other so-called theatres merely received their names from the inns with which they were connected. During the time of Elizabeth plays were for the most part

performed in the London inn-yards, where the galleries served as boxes, and the ground answered to our pit. Hence the meaning of the word **Groundlings**, mentioned by Hamlet in his "Advice to the Players." The term **Pit** had no existence in a theatrical sense previous to the erection of the original Drury Lane Theatre by Killigrew in 1663, when the ground-floor was styled "The Pit" because it marked the exact site of the **Old Cock-Pit**, where cock-fights had regularly taken place during the reign of James I. As a matter of fact, **Drury Lane Theatre** is situated in Catherine Street, Little Russell Street, and Vinegar Yard; only the back wall of the scene-dock behind the stage abuts on Drury Lane. This apparently erroneous designation will be explained by the statement that Killigrew established his "Theatre Royal" upon land belonging to "The Old Cock-Pit in Drury Lane." At that time Drury Lane was quite a fashionable London thoroughfare; but the cock-pit itself was approached by a narrow lane leading out of it. The **Duke's Theatre**, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where the first public performances of opera and oratorio in this country were given, was so named in compliment to its patron, James, Duke of York, who afterwards ascended the throne as James II. The first theatre in the Haymarket, built by Sir John Vanburgh and William Congreve, the dramatist, in the fourth year of Queen Anne's reign, and which became so renowned for its operatic performances, was named **The Queen's Theatre**,

and, at the accession of George I., **The King's Theatre**, which title it retained until it was made a Theatre Royal in the year 1767.

The **Savoy Theatre** occupies part of the site of the old Savoy Palace, built by Peter of Savoy, the uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III., in the year 1247. **Sadler's Wells Theatre** owed its origin to an ancient holy well accidentally discovered by one Sadler while digging for gravel in his garden in the year 1683. As a visit to such resorts to drink the waters was just becoming fashionable in his day, he published the news far and wide, and at once converted his house into a place of entertainment. Subsequently "Sadler's Musick House" passed into the hands of Mr. Rosoman, who turned it into a theatre, albeit the name of its former proprietor was retained. The **Surrey Theatre**, on the Surrey side of the Thames, was originally opened as the Royal Circus by Messrs. Hughes and Dibdin in 1810, burned down in 1865, and rebuilt as it now stands in the same year. **Covent Garden Theatre** stands in the immediate vicinity of Covent Garden Market. The **Haymarket**, **Strand**, **Adelphi**, **St. James's**, **Avenue**, **Shaftesbury**, **Trafalgar Square**, and **Elephant and Castle** are situated in the localities respectively indicated by their titles. Some houses bear names in accordance with the special kind of entertainment to which it was intended they should be devoted. These are **The Gaiety**, **Lyric**, **Comedy**, **Opera Comique**, and the **Vaudeville**. Four only bear the names of their owners, viz.,

Sanger's (originally **Astley's**, of equestrian fame), **Terry's**, **Daly's**, and **Toole's**. The title of **Grand**, whether applied to a theatre or an hotel, does not properly denote magnificence, but in accordance with the Latin *grandis*, great, a building of vast size and superior appointments. The **Alhambra Theatre**, Leicester Square, now converted into a Music Hall, was so named from its Moorish style of architecture.

The reason why the titles of **Her Majesty's**, the **Britannia**, **Queen's**, **Prince's**, **Prince of Wales'**, **Princess's**, and the **Royalty** have been so extensively employed throughout the United Kingdom must be sought in the fact that formerly the style of **Theatre Royal** could only be borne by a theatre established under a patent from the Crown. At the present day any manager is at liberty to assume the title of "Theatre Royal," or the prenomens "Royal," with impunity, as no fresh patents are granted. The object of Queen Elizabeth in conferring royal patents upon certain theatres and their companies was to mark the distinction between "**Her Majesty's Servants**," who might be commanded to perform before the Court at any time, and **Rogues and Vagabonds**, the lawful description of players in general. The **Olympic Theatre** was named after Olympia in Greece, where the celebrated "Olympic Games" were held every fourth year; while the **Lyceum Theatre** perpetuates the name of the academy founded by Aristotle in the Temple of Apollo Lyceus, near the river Illissus, and where he taught his disciples philosophy.

The days of Garrick, Barry, Miss O'Neil, Mrs. Siddons, the Keans, the Kembles, and other theatrical luminaries are popularly styled **The Palmy Days of the Drama**, in allusion to the ancient Romans rewarding their great actors with a palm-branch as a symbol of triumph. **The Legitimate Drama** is that kind of drama which depends wholly upon the intrinsic merits of the acting, unassisted by an elaborate *mise-en-scène*; Mr. John Hollingshead has sarcastically defined it as "the drama whose authors are dead, or whose copyrights have expired." The occupants of the gallery have received the very general appellation of **The Gods**, from the circumstance that the ceilings of the theatres were formerly embellished with representations of mythological deities surrounded by a sea of azure to imitate the skies; consequently the patrons of the gallery were said to be "among the gods." Previous to the introduction of **Stalls**, which are merely choir-stalls adapted to secular use, the **Dress Circle** was the best portion of the theatre. Moreover, as originally certain portions of the dress circle, together with the whole of the **Upper Circle**, if there was one, were partitioned off into different compartments, each providing accommodation for so many rows of seats and approached by a separate small door, these compartments bore the name of **Boxes**. The seating capacity of a **Private Box** is usually limited to eight chairs at the utmost. An **Omnibus Box** is so called because, similar to the public vehicle indicated, there is "room for all." The word **Amphitheatre**,

when used to denote any portion of the auditorium, is altogether inappropriate. An amphitheatre proper is, in accordance with the Greek *amphi*, both, an edifice suited alike for dramatic and equestrian displays—as, for example, **Sanger's Amphitheatre**, in the Westminster Bridge Road.

In theatrical parlance, the **Front of the House** is synonymous with the **Auditorium** (Latin *audio*, I hear), or that part of the theatre allotted to the spectators. A **Paper House** denotes an audience mainly admitted with **Orders**. Such orders are usually distributed by the management during an unsuccessful season so as to fill seats that would otherwise remain vacant. Actors and others who claim the privilege of “passing in” to theatres and music-halls without paying for their seats are everywhere known as **Deadheads**. The origin of the term is as follows:—Fifty years ago the principal avenue of the city of Detroit (U.S.A.) had a toll-gate close to the entrance to the Elmwood Cemetery Road. As the cemetery had been laid out some time previous to the construction of the plank-road, it was arranged that all funeral processions should be allowed to pass along the latter toll-free. One day, as Dr. Price, a well-known physician, stopped to pay his toll, he observed to the gate-keeper, “Considering the benevolent character of our profession, I think you ought to let us pass free of charge.” “No, no, doctor,” replied the man, “we can’t afford that. You send too many dead heads through here as it is.” This story, as related by the doctor him-

self to his friends the same evening, soon travelled far and wide; and ever afterwards those persons whose occupations entitled them to travel free on railways, steamboats, and public vehicles, or to admittance to places of amusement without charge, received the name of "Deadheads."

Orchestra is a Greek and Latin term signifying the space in the theatres of the ancients between the stage and the audience where the chorus and dancers assembled. The word **Proscenium** is Latin, composed of *pro*, before, and *scena*, a scene. The **Act Drop** is the painted curtain that descends at the conclusion of each act of the drama being represented. The special function of the **Green Baize**, which still survives in our older theatres, is to mark the interval between the farce and the drama, or between two different pieces performed on the same evening. This, in theatrical slang, is called "**The Rag**." A scene is called a **Cloth** when it is suspended from the top of the stage; when stretched upon a frame it is called a **Flat**. **Borders** skirt the tops of the scenes, and **Wings** the side. As both flats and wings are but sparingly used nowadays the **Sceneshifters** have almost become an anomaly. The substantial galleries from which the "cloths" and "borders" are worked are designated **The Flies**, because in pantomimes and kindred spectacular productions fairies and other supernatural personages are caused to descend therefrom to the stage, and *vice versâ*, by means of invisible wires and complicated machinery. The **Gridiron Floor**, at the

extreme height of the stage, is so called from its resemblance to a gridiron. The practical utility of this floor is that by its means a "cloth" may be adjusted or detached in any required position with the utmost convenience. The **Mezzanine Floor**, from the Italian *mezzo*, middle, is the floor situated midway between the stage and the **Cellar**, or the place where all the heavy appliances for working the traps and the Transformation Scene are fixed. The stage is commonly spoken of as **The Boards**, owing to the timber employed in its construction. **Stage** is a Danish word, signifying a ladder. Like the French, by whom this word has been modified into *étage*, we employ it in the sense of an elevated structure reached by a ladder or steps.

The apartment in which the actors assemble until they are called to appear on the stage bears the name of **The Green Room**, from the green-coloured walls of the original apartment so provided behind the scenes of Drury Lane Theatre by David Garrick. An actor's part is said to consist of so many "lengths," because the parts were formerly transcribed by the regular copyists upon long, narrow sheets of paper ruled off into forty lines each. The part of forty lines therefore comprised a **Length**. An **Oyster part** is one that supplies an actor with only one speech; like an oyster he opens his mouth but once and then succumbs. **Clap-Trap** is a term expressive of the illegitimate means often employed on the stage to entrap the audience into applause; while a **Clap-Trap Speech** is one abounding in

heroic sentiments, and delivered with especial force to the gallery. A portable theatre, where the charge for admission is one penny and upwards, is styled a **Penny Gaff**, in allusion to the cock-pits of former times. *Gaffe* is French for an iron hook, and the inference is that an iron instrument of some kind was employed in these places as a spur when the cocks showed their reluctance to fight. It is worthy of note in this connection that the colloquial term for a cock-pit was *Gaff*.

TITLES OF HONOUR.

TITLES OF HONOUR.

THE dignified title of **Emperor** is an Anglicised form of the French *Empereur*, derived from the Latin *Imperator*, a commander. The supreme authority vested in such a one, as well as whatever pertains to an Empire, is said to be **Imperial**, in accordance with the same derivation. **Empress** is but a slight modification of the French *Emperess*. **King** and **Queen** respectively trace their origin through the Anglo-Saxon *cyng*, and *cwen* (a wife), from the Icelandic *Kyn* and *qvan*, both founded upon the Gothic *Kuni*, a race. **Prince** comes from the Latin *princeps*, the first, chief, compounded of *primus*, the first, and *capere*, to take. The title of **Crown Prince**, peculiar to Germany, signifies the hereditary successor to the Crown. In our own country the eldest son of the reigning monarch has borne the style of **Prince of Wales** ever since the time of Edward the Black Prince, who had that title bestowed upon him because he was born at Carnarvon. Similarly, the eldest son of the King of Holland is known as the **Prince of Orange**, relative to a small principality of that

name in the territory of Avignon, held by the Nassau family. Our King William III. (reigned 1689 to 1702) was a "Prince of Orange." Prince Albert, after his marriage with Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in 1840, assumed the title of **Prince Consort** for the reason that, although he shared the Crown with her, there existed no precedent by which he could claim to be personally raised to the dignity of King. The word **Consort**, composed of the Latin *con*, with, together, and *sortis*, lot, share, means literally a companion. The title of **Regent**, borne by one who reigns during the minority and on behalf of another, comes from the Latin verb *regere*, to rule. The eldest son of George III. was styled **The Prince Regent** because from the 5th of February, 1811, to the 29th of January, 1820, he conducted the affairs of the State during the mental incapacity of his father. The difference between the **Heir Apparent** and the **Heir Presumptive** is this: the former will inherit the throne if he lives; whereas the latter will do so only in the event of there being no child born in the interim to supersede his claim.

The Anglo-Saxon title of **Earl** was derived from the Danish *jarl*, an elder. A more ancient title was that of **Thane**, from the Danish *thegn*, a freeman, or one who had soldiers under him. Both these were superseded after the Norman Conquest; the one by **Count**, a Norman-English form of the French *Comte*, from the Latin *comes*, a companion, and the other by **Baron**, of which the origin,

curiously enough, was the Latin *baro*, a thorough fool! **Duke** comes from the Latin *dux*, a leader. According to Genesis xxxvi. 16, several of the descendants of Esau were dukes. The title of **Viscount**, derived from the French *Vicomte*, and Latin *vicecomes*, literally signifies one who acts in the place of the Count or companion. During the Norman dynasty such an one was the steward or representative of an Earl or Count. At present the title ranks immediately below that of an Earl. The wife of an Earl is styled a **Countess**, thus showing that Earl and Count are but different terms denoting the same rank. After the reign of Stephen the title of Earl was revived, though the word "county," indicative of the landed estate belonging to an earldom, was retained. The title of **Marquis** traces its origin from the Anglo-Saxon *mearc*, a boundary, a march. The duties of a marquis anciently comprised the protection of the boundaries of a province; as, for example, the Welsh marches or the Scottish border. Hence the title of **Marchioness** borne by the wife of the Marquis. [See MARCH in the article "COUNTIES AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS."]

The title of **Lord** is the modern form of the Anglo-Saxon *hlaford*, composed of *hlaf*, loaf, and *weardian*, to keep. On the other hand, the wife of a Lord, now denoted by the word **Lady**, was in Anglo-Saxon times alluded to under the name of *Hlafdige*, the loaf-giver. This was because anciently the wife of the lord of the manor observed the weekly custom of

distributing bread to the poor. **Laird** is the Scottish form of our English lord.

The highest and only hereditary rank of knight-hood in this country is expressed by the title of **Baronet**, instituted by James I. in 1611. This is really the diminutive of Baron, which now occupies the lowest place in our peerage [*see* **BARON**, *ante*]. The term **Knight** is derived from the Saxon *Cniht*, a servant. A knight may be a servant of God, of the King, or of his mistress; but in each case he is a fighting servant, a champion, a defender. The knights who engaged in the Holy Wars were styled **Crusaders** because they fought under the banner of the Cross, the word **Crusade** being derived from the Latin *crux*, a cross. Two particular kinds of knights came into prominence during the period embraced by the Crusades—the Knights and the Knights Templars. The **Knights Hospitallers** were a religious rather than a military order. Their title was taken from the Hospital in Jerusalem which, in the year 1112, they established and maintained, subject to an annual tribute to the Caliph of the Saracens, for the accommodation of the Christians who made pilgrimages thither to the Holy Sepulchre. Subsequently they erected a larger hospital in connection with a church dedicated to St. John the Baptist; accordingly they became known as the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. The **Knights Templars** were the “Soldiers of the Temple;” in other words, the sole purpose of their institution was the protection of the Holy Sepulchre

from sacrilege and the Christian pilgrims from the hostility of the infidel. The Templars were suppressed by Pope Clement V. in 1312, when their property passed to the Hospitallers. In due time the Hospitallers also left the Holy City, whereupon they established themselves permanently on the Island of Malta, and thus derived the title of the **Knights of Malta**. The **Knights Teutonic** were originally a military order, consisting of certain nobles of the cities of Bremen and Lubeck, instituted for the protection of German pilgrims to Jerusalem. The founders of this order took part in and distinguished themselves at the siege of Ptolemais in the year 1190.

The **Knights of the Round Table** were the 150 Knights who had places at the celebrated Round Table presented to King Arthur by King Leodagrannee on the occasion of his marriage with Guinever, daughter of the latter. A **Knight Banneret** was a knight created on the field of battle, when the streaming points of an ordinary banner were torn off, and the banneret, or smaller banner, so formed was handed to him as a token of his investiture. A **Knight Bachelor** originally denoted a knight who forswore marriage until he had performed some recognised feat of renown. A **Knight-Errant** was one who devoted himself to the task of defending the weak and oppressed against the tyranny of the feudal lords, who had for a long period carried off the wives and daughters of their vassals, and committed deeds of rapine

with impunity. The term *Errant* was derived from the Latin verb *errare*, to wander. The Knight Errant was essentially a rover, bent upon the pursuit of any adventure that afforded opportunity for the display of his prowess, his honour, and his generosity. He avowed himself the champion of God and the ladies. He engaged to speak the truth, to defend the right, and protect the innocent. After the tenth century, however, the profession of knight-errantry tended rather towards the refinement of social manners than the display of military valour, saving of course such as was forthcoming at the periodical tilts and tournaments. But these were purely exhibitions of skill ; very different indeed from attacks upon moated castles and perilous rescues of beauteous maidens out of the power of lustful lords. And, exactly in proportion as the knights grew less addicted to roving, so the name of Knight Errantry gave place to that of **Chivalry**, at first expressed in the French form *Chevalier*, which, like *Chevalier*, the description of a mounted knight, was derived from *cheval*, a horse.

The traditional story of Edward III. picking up and restoring to the Countess of Salisbury her garter at a ball, accompanying his act with the old French words, “ *Honi soit qui mal y pense* ” (Evil be to him who evil thinks), may be readily accepted ; but this accounts for the motto only. The **Order of the Garter** arose out of an attempt on the part of Edward III. to emulate the historic example of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table

by inviting two hundred knights to a grand entertainment furnished at his own expense at Windsor on the 23rd of April, 1344. When the knights arrived they found an immense circular table which exactly accommodated their number. A couple of years later these two hundred knights were called upon by Edward III. to accompany him, as an escort of honour, to the seat of war in France. Just before the famous battle of Crecy, on the 26th of August, 1346, the King sent his garter round to his troops as the signal for attacking the enemy. The day proved victorious, and King John of Bohemia was counted among the slain. Shortly afterwards, while the King and his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, occupied themselves with the siege of Calais, these knights hastened to the aid of Queen Philippa in her attempt to put down the Scots, who, having formed an alliance with the French, suddenly invaded the North of England with 30,000 men, and committed great devastation. In the engagement which followed—namely, the battle of Nevill's Cross, near Durham, the 12th of October, 1346—the Scots were completely defeated, and David, their King, was taken prisoner. Subsequently, by way of commemorating the brilliant achievements of that day, Edward III. conferred upon the Queen the girdle and honour of knighthood, at the same time as he invested his knights with a blue garter containing its present motto embroidered upon it in gold. This investiture took place on the 23rd of April, 1349, exactly five

years after the Conference of the Round Table at Windsor.

The **Order of the Bath**, instituted by Henry IV. on the 11th of October, 1399, being two days previous to his coronation, received its title from the circumstance that the forty-six knights upon whom it was conferred had watched with the King the night before and taken a bath. The **Order of the Thistle**, founded by James V. of Scotland, in 1540, was denominated after the Scottish National Emblem. The **Order of Catherine**, established for ladies only by Peter the Great, in 1714, had for its object the perpetual honour of his beloved Catherine, the recipients of this distinction being enjoined to lead lives as pure as the name of the Empress (*Katharos*, pure) implied.

The title of **Esquire**, denoting an attendant upon a Knight, was derived from the French *escuyer*, a shield-bearer, agreeably to the term *escu*, the shield of a Knight. The Greeks and Romans had their shield-bearers as well as the moderns. The Latin designation of the shield-bearer was *scuticer*. Hence a shield emblazoned with armorial bearings is styled a **Scutcheon**, or, more correctly, an **Escutcheon**. Hence also, those who held lands in England during the Middle Ages in return for services rendered to a Knight were required to pay a tax known as **Scutage**. In days of old an Esquire was presented by the King with a **Collar of SS**, or **Collar of Esses**, so called because its form was a series of gold links shaped like the letter S, and a pair of

silver spurs. In this we trace the origin of the phrase, "Winning his spurs;" since no person was ever created an esquire until such time as some special act of bravery or generosity had recommended him to the King's notice. The honour of wearing a belt and gilt spurs belonged exclusively to Knights. The **Knights of the Shire**, otherwise the parliamentary representatives of the English counties, so called because they constitute the servants of the electors of their respective shires, are officially girt with the sword and belt to this day. A **Gentleman** was originally regarded as one of gentle, though not of noble birth, who bore arms in the field, and yet had no title. The term, together with that of **Gentry**, a contraction of *Gentry*, being the collective form of gentlemen, is derived from the Latin *gentiles*, belonging to the same race, stock, clan, or family. As we have it, it is a literal rendering of the French *gentilhomme*, a man who comes of a genus or stock. Gentlemen rank between the nobility and the middle classes. The younger sons of the nobility are styled **Cadets**, on account of their armorial shields being marked with a difference known in heraldry as a "Cadence."

The Russian Imperial title of **Czar**, properly **Tzar**, is, like the Germanic Imperial title **Kaiser**, the native form of "Cæsar." Another title peculiar to the Emperor of Russia is that of **Autocrat**, signifying one who rules alone and whose rule is despotic. The term comes from the Greek *autos*, self, and *kratos*, strength; the Greek *kratein*, to rule,

to govern, is also applicable here. In truth, the **Autocrat of all the Russias** enjoys an absolute sovereignty. He is as great a despot as were the tyrants of ancient Greece; although it should be recollected that the word **Tyrant** (expressed in the native tongue *Tyramos*) did not originally denote an advocate of cruelty or oppression, but absolute power. However, the title had always been distasteful to the Athenians; and when the Monarchy was overthrown, they established a new form of government under an elective magistrate denominated an **Archon**, agreeably to the verb *archein*, to rule. This occurred in the year B.C. 594.

Turning to Rome, the title of **Dictator**, derived from *dictare*, to say with authority, was borne by an absolute magistrate specially elected to the position in times of great emergency. A **Tribune** was originally the head of a tribe (*tribus*, a tribe, and *unus*, one), and the commander of a cohort, or sixth part of a legion, of the Roman army. A **Triumvir** was one of an association of three dignified officials vested in authority; a **Decemvir** one of ten. *Vir* is a Latin synonym with *homo*, a man. A **Consul** was one of two administrators annually elected during the Republic in the place of a Tribune or Dictator. The title derived from *Consulare*, to deliberate, signified a colleague. A **Censor**, so called in accordance with the verb *censere*, to value, was a magistrate deputed to register the property of the citizens, to tax them, and generally supervise their morals, their manners, and their conduct. A

Centurion denoted the leader of a hundred soldiers, collectively styled a *centuria*, from *centure*, a hundred. A nobleman or senator bore the honoured description of a **Patrician**, because he was regarded as one of the *patres*, *i.e.*, fathers of the people. The citizens generally were styled **Plebeians**, from *plebs*, the common people. The **Lictors** were those whose duty it was to bind (*ligere*, to bind) the hands and feet of criminals condemned to execution. Lastly, the **Ædiles**, the officers who had the superintendence of the streets, took their distinguishing title from the *ædes*, or public buildings.

The modern Turkish title of **Sultan** is Arabic, signifying power. The official title of the Governor or Pasha of Egypt is the **Khedive**, which is a Turkish term indicating a rank superior to a prince or **Viceroy** (literally one who acts in the place of a king), and inferior to the independent Sultan. The honorary title of **Pasha**, or **Pacha**, is a Western corruption of the Turkish **Pashaw**, derived from the Persian *bâshâ*, a governor, or the ruler of a province. **Caliph** is derived from the Arabic *Khalifah*, a successor; and **Vizier** from the Arabic *wazir*, one who carries a burden; while **Khan** is Tartaric for prince or chief; and **Shah** the Persian for king.

The **Grand Duke** of certain German States bears his title on account of his position, which is between that of a duke and a king. **Landgrave** is an Anglicised form of the German *landgraf*, practically a landlord, and denoting a Count; and **Palsgrave** of *phalsgraf*, Palace Count, or one who has the

supervision of the king's palace. The latter is synonymous with the title of **Count Palatine**, derived from the Latin *palatinum*, a palace.

The French title of **Dauphin**, corresponding to our Prince of Wales, at least down to the year 1830, when it was abolished, arose out of the bequest to the French King, by Humbert II., lord of Dauphiny, of the province indicated, on condition that the eldest son of the King of France should always bear the style of "Dauphin of Viennois." However, the first portion of this title only became popular; the second was scarcely ever heard. The term Dauphin was derived from the Latin *delphinus*, a dolphin, which constituted the arms of the lords of Dauphiny. It was at the command of Louis XIV. that thirty-nine French scholars were employed upon the preparation of a choice edition of the classics for the special use of his eldest son, the "Grande Dauphin;" this edition received and still retains the name of **The Delphine Classics**.

THE SENATE.

THE SENATE.

THE periodical Great Council of the Anglo-Saxons was styled **The Witanagemote**, literally the meeting of the **Witan**, or Wise Men. The modern term **Parliament** is an Anglicised form of the French *parlement*, founded upon the verb *parler*, to speak. Hence the word **Parlour**, which in olden times denoted an apartment exclusively reserved in convents for the reception of visitors; being the only apartment, in short, where conversation of any kind was permitted. *En passant*, the term DRAWING-ROOM is an abbreviation of "withdrawing-room," indicating an apartment to which the ladies at a family party are supposed to withdraw from the dining-room.

The nicknames of a dozen or so historic English Parliaments may be briefly set forth as follows: **The Mad Parliament**, summoned in 1258, so called on account of its opposition to the King (Henry III.); **The Blessed Parliament**, on account of "The Statute of Treasons," passed in 1352, by which treason was limited to seven offences; **The Unmerciful Parliament**, from its

tyrannical proceedings in the year 1388 ; **The Parliament of Dunces**, convened at Coventry by Henry IV. in 1404, because it excluded all lawyers ; **The Devil's Parliament**, held at Coventry by Henry VI., in 1459, in consequence of the attainder passed upon the Duke of York and his adherents ; and **The Black Parliament**, that met at the summons of Henry VIII. within the monastery of the Black Friars adjacent to his newly-built palace of Bridewell. **The Addled Parliament** merited its designation, inasmuch as during its long sitting, viz., from the 5th of April, 1614, to the 7th of June, 1615 (James I.), it passed no Acts whatever, but drivelled away the time in levying "benevolences" and remonstrating with the King ; and the same may be said of **The Useless Parliament**, which, between the 18th of June and 12th of August, 1629, did nothing but incur the displeasure of the King, Charles I. **The Pensioner Parliament** (Charles I.) was also aptly named for the reason that it existed for eighteen years without dissolution ; **The Long Parliament**, dissolved by Cromwell on the 20th of April, 1653, sat for fifteen years ; **The Rump Parliament** was so called because it formed the rump or tail-end of the Long Parliament ; while **The Barebones Parliament** derived its title from the nickname of one of its members, "Praise God Barebon," by whose party it was overridden prior to its dissolution by Cromwell, on the 13th of December, 1653, when the latter became Lord Protector. The unprecedented action of Colonel Pride, who, with two regiments of

the military, surrounded the Houses of Parliament and seized forty-one members of the Presbyterian party on the 6th of December, 1648, is historically known as **Pride's Purge**. Three years previous to this, viz., by the operation of **The Self-Denying Ordinance**, passed April 3, 1645, which enacted that no Member of Parliament should hold any civil or military office or command under the authority of either House of Parliament, Cromwell had already effected the removal of many Presbyterians who interfered with his political measures. A Scottish Parliament was commonly called a **Running Parliament**, because it was rarely held twice in the same place.

In our own time the House of Commons is frequently alluded to as **St. Stephen's**, for the following reason. Between the years 1377 and 1547 the Commons of Great Britain held their parliaments in the present Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, but in the latter year Edward VI. granted them the Chapel of St. Stephen, and there they regularly met until the edifice was consumed by fire on October 16, 1834. The great bell of Westminster clock is known as **Big Ben**, after Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., the Chief Commissioner of Works, and one of the designers of the New Houses of Parliament. Oddly enough, **The Speaker** of the House of Commons does not speak, his sole function being to preside over the debates. The **Prime Minister** is the Leader of the Ministry, so called from the Latin *primus*, first, and *minister*, an inferior, signifying in

this case the servant of the Sovereign. The **Cabinet Ministers**, collectively styled **The Cabinet**, are those colleagues of the Prime Minister who possess the privilege of consulting the Sovereign in the **Privy Chamber** or private cabinet of the palace. The **Whippers-In** are the officers employed to hunt up the members of the House of Commons when special questions are being put to the vote.

The word **Cabal** originated from the initial letters of Charles II.'s Ministry in 1670, thus: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. **Cloture** is a parliamentary term signifying the closing of a debate at the instance of the Speaker, who claims the prerogative of declaring it. The Cloture was first put in force February 24, 1884. The American word **Caucus**, by which is meant a private meeting of the leading politicians, in order to agree upon a settled plan of action during a forthcoming session of Congress, traces its origin to the Caulkers of Boston who came into open conflict with the British soldiers shortly before the Revolution; whereupon meetings were held in the caulkers' houses for the purpose of drawing up measures to obtain a redress of their grievances. A **Caulker**, or, as the word is sometimes written, **Calker**, is one whose business it is to drive oakum into the seams of a vessel to prevent leakage; probably a corruption of the Spanish *calafatear*, and the Arabic *galafa*, to fill up crevices.

In Hungary and Denmark, and formerly also in Germany, the Assembly of the National Represen-

tatives, corresponding to our Parliament, bears the title of **Diet**, in accordance with the Latin *dies*, a day, because the sitting takes place on a day set apart for the particular business in hand. The modern German designation is **Reichstag**, literally "kingdom-day"; the French **Chamber**, alluding to the actual place of assembly; while the Spanish and Portuguese is **Cortes**, being the plural of *Corte*, derived from the Latin *curia*, a court [see COURT]. Finally, the Turkish seat of administration is styled **The Porte**, in conformity with the Latin *porta*, a gate; because in former times justice was administered to all who came in search of it at the gate of the Sultan's palace.



FIREARMS AND PROJECTILES.



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THE terms **Cannon** and **Gun** are both derived from the Latin *canna*, a reed, a pipe. The earliest description of cannon was probably a **Mortar**, so called from its resemblance to the vessel of the same name in which chemical substances are powdered with a pestle. Another early description of British cannon was the **Carronade**, which received its name from Carron, in Scotland, where it was originally cast. The **Murdering-Piece**, known also as **The Murderer**, formerly occupied a commanding position on board ship for the purpose of clearing the decks of pirates. **Ordnance**, the general term for heavy weapons of modern warfare, is a corruption of the older word *Ordinance*, signifying an appointment by authority. The designation **Howitzer** comes from the German *haubitze*, *i.e.*, a small charge; the mechanism of this particular cannon being such that it is capable of throwing large and very powerful projectiles with comparatively small charges. The **Gatling**, **Parrott**, **Dahlgreen**, **Krupp**, **Nordenfeldt**, **Lancaster**,

Armstrong, and **Whitworth** are cannon named after their respective inventors.

A **Breechloader** is a gun which admits of the charge being inserted at the breech instead of the muzzle; whereas a **Needle-Gun** is one in which the cartridge is exploded by means of a slender pin, or needle, introduced at the breech. The **Rifle** owes its name to the German *riefelen*, to groove, owing to the interior of the barrel being formed into spiral grooves, whereby a rotary motion for the ball is secured, and consequently a greater precision in firing. This principle has now been adopted in nearly all modern small arms. As in the case of the larger weapons, the various rifles at present in use bear the names of their inventors. Chief among these are the **Chassepot**, **Minie**, **Snider**, **Lebel**, **Winchester**, **Lancaster**, the **Mannlicher**, and the **Martin-Henry**. The last-named is the invention, so far as the barrel is concerned, of Captain Henry, an Edinburgh gun-maker, and for upwards of thirty years Quartermaster of the Queen's Edinburgh Volunteer Rifle Brigade. The **Enfield Rifle** is the old-fashioned Brown Bess improved and made at the Government Small Arms Factory at Enfield, near London.

The designation **Brown Bess** was simply a corruption of "Brown Bus," meaning brown barrel, as the barrels of these guns were browned by means of oxidisation to keep them from rusting. Another antiquated firearm was the **Blunderbus**, an English corruption of *donderbus*, the original Dutch name of

the weapon, literally signifying "thunder tube." The **Musket** derived its name from the Spanish *mosqueta*, because, as compared with the **Arquebus**, a French modification of the Dutch designation *haakbus*, literally "hand-tube," and which required to be supported upon a rest when in use, this weapon was considered to be as light as a *mosca*, or fly. **Carbine** is an English contraction of the French *carabine*. **Pistols** received their name from Pistoja, near Florence, where they were invented in the year 1545. A **Revolver** is a pistol furnished with a revolving set of chambers, so that each time the trigger is pulled a fresh chamber presents itself, until the contents of the whole have been discharged. The slang term for a revolver in North America is a **Shooter**; and where we should speak of a **Six-chambered Revolver**, our Transatlantic cousins would invariably say a **Six-shooter**. A **Colt Revolver** is one made at Colt's Patent Firearms Factory, Hartford Connecticut, U.S., established by Samuel Colt in 1836, and now one of the largest factories of its kind in the world.

The word **Bullet** comes from the French *boulet*, the diminutive of *boule*, a ball; **Cartridge** from the Latin *charta*, paper; and **Cartouche**, the original species of cartridge, from the French *carte*, paper. A **Cannon-ball** is, of course, an ordinary projectile thrown by a cannon; a **Bomb**, the projectile peculiar to a mortar, is so called from the Greek *bombus*, a whizzing noise (hence the word **Bombardment** in connection with a siege); while **Shrapnel-shell**

preserves the name of General Shrapnel (died 1842); who invented it. By the term **Chain-shot** is meant a couple of cannon-balls joined together by a short piece of chain. Such missiles are chiefly used in naval warfare, being calculated to cause much damage to a ship's rigging. **Grenades** were so called from Granada, in Spain, where they were first used in the year 1540. Lastly, the **Torpedo** owes its designation to the Latin verb *torpere*, to be stiff, owing to its inauspicious appearance; probably also from its resemblance to the species of fish known by the same name.

MATRIMONY.

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THE most primitive kind of marriage appertaining to Western civilisation bears the name of the **Handfast**, a modern spelling of the Saxon *Handfeastan*, because the whole ceremony consists of a mere joining of hands. **Fleet Marriages** were those performed by parsons confined for debt in the Fleet Prison—a practice put a stop to by the passing of the Marriage Act in 1753. **Gretna Green Marriages** were regularly resorted to by runaway couples, owing to the flaw in the old Scottish law, which required nothing more than an acknowledgment before witnesses in order to make the marriage valid. Since the year 1856, however, such unions have been rendered impossible by the present Marriage Law, common to both countries, which demands that one of the parties shall have resided twenty-one days in the parish where the marriage takes place. Gretna Green is situated in Dumfries, near the Border ; but it no longer possesses its old romantic interest. A **Morganatic Marriage** expresses the union of a prince or other personage of

superior rank with a woman of an inferior station. The term is derived from the Gothic *morgjan*, to limit, to curtail, because the dowry settled upon her is all that the wife is entitled to by such a tie. The Morganatic Marriage also bears the designation of a **Left-handed Marriage**, from the joining of the left hands during the ceremony. A **Paper Marriage** indicates the marriage of a don, who pays the fees in bank-notes [*see* DON]. A **Penny Wedding** derives its name from the olden custom which still survives in the rural districts, where each person invited to the feast contributes what he pleases, but in every instance less than a shilling, towards the young couple's housekeeping expenses.

What is known as a **Bidding Wedding** still obtains in certain remote districts of Pembroke and Carmarthen, though in these prosaic days it is shorn of its pristine surroundings. All the people round about are invited, and such invited are expected to show their respect to the happy pair by bestowing a present befitting to their station. But this is not all. Directly the invitations have been sent out there follows an individual known as "the bidder," who takes it upon himself to suggest to the people the kind of present that would be most acceptable to the young couple. By this means a multiplicity of presents of the same kind is avoided, and a really serviceable assortment is the result. All the "biddings" are duly entered in the bidder's book, to be afterwards submitted to the parties most interested. Moreover, the presents themselves are sent in a day

or two before the wedding takes place, so that they can be publicly inspected on the happy day.

The expression **Wooden Wedding** came from Germany, where it is usual to present a bride on her fifth anniversary with sundry gifts made of wood. This originated in the assumption that, after a five years' service, many of the commoner articles of domestic utility would require to be replaced. The celebration of a **Silver Wedding**, when silver gifts are presented to the twenty-five years' married couple, is of frequent occurrence in England as well as on the Continent, and the custom is day by day growing in popularity. At some future date, perhaps, we may even go the length of imitating the Germans, by whom the marriage ceremony is invariably repeated on this interesting occasion. A **Golden Wedding**, upon which occasion it has in modern times become customary to present the fifty years' wedded couple with gifts of gold, is tantamount in all the countries of Northern Europe to a Jubilee, and celebrated with fitting solemnity. It may not be considered out of place to add the German term **Hochzeit**, corresponding to the English wedding, and, as literally translated, *High-time*, supplies the origin of our slang phrase, "Having a high time of it."

A newly-married man is styled a **Benedict**, in allusion to Benedick, one of the principal characters in Shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing." The word **Bride** is a modern spelling of the Anglo-Saxon *bryd*, derived from the verb

bredan, to cherish. The second portion of the word **Bridegroom**, literally "bride-man," is an Anglicised form of the old Dutch *grom*, meaning simply a young man; it has no connection whatever with the Anglo-Saxon *guma*, allied to the Latin *homo*, man, and signifying a caretaker or man-servant, or, as nowadays applied, a keeper of horses. The designation **Husband** is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *husbonða*, a compound of *hus*, a dwelling, and *bonda*, a peasant; hence a peasant who has an establishment of his own. The term **Wife** is a modification of the Anglo-Saxon *wif*, founded upon the verb *wyfan*, or *wefan*, to weave, in allusion to the house and body-linen made in view of her marriage by a spinster.

The **Bride-cake**, or the **Wedding-cake**, as every one knows, forms an important item in the matrimonial banquet. This is a relic of the Roman period, when the marriage ceremony consisted principally of the contracting parties partaking of a cake made of flour, salt, and water, in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus, or high priest, and ten witnesses. The **Wedding-ring**, first used in Christian marriages in 860, is a relic of still more ancient times, when the bracelet was universally regarded as the symbol of marriage.

The expression **Pin-money**, called by the Anglo-Saxons *Morgangife*, or morning gift, because it was bestowed upon the wife on the morning after the marriage, originally arose out of the old custom of the Court ladies and city dames flocking to the pin-makers' shops on the 1st and 2nd of January

in order to replenish their stock of pins for the current year with money given to them for the purpose by their husbands. This was, of course, during the period when pins were both scarce and dear. Afterwards, when these useful articles became more plentiful, ladies spent their annual allowances in small finery and other fancies, but the term "pin-money" remained. The history of pin-making dates back to the fourteenth century.

Lastly, it was an ancient custom among the Scandinavian races to drink *methlegen*, *i.e.*, diluted honey, or, as some have described it, *hydromel*, for thirty days, corresponding to the moon's age, after every wedding, from which circumstance we trace the modern term **Honeymoon**.

SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY.

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THE term **Philosophy**, meaning a love of wisdom, is composed of the two Greek words *philia*, love, and *sophie*, wisdom. The **Pythagoreans** were the followers of Pythagoras (born B.C. 569, died B.C. 470), who first taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. The **Platonists**, or disciples of Plato (born B.C. 429, died B.C. 347), were also known as the **Academics**, because their regular place of assembly was the garden planted by Academos [see ACADEMY]. The **Peripatetics** received this title from the fact that their teacher, Aristotle (born B.C. 384, died B.C. 322), delivered his discourses to them while walking to and fro (Greek *peripatein*, to walk about) in the Lyceum at Athens. The **Sophists** (*sophos*, wise) were an inferior class of hired teachers of youth in Athens who affected a wisdom they did not possess. After having for a long period merited the just censure of Socrates, these "Sophists" were chiefly instrumental, by way of retaliation, in procuring the judicial murder of

that truly great philosopher in the year B.C. 399. The **Sceptics** (*skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective), also styled the **Pyrrhonists**, were those who under the guidance of Pyrrho (born B.C. 350, died B.C. 290), doubted everything that they could not demonstrate for themselves. The **Cynics** were a sect who displayed an utter contempt for wealth and pleasure, and all the refinements of life. The habitation of their snarling founder, Diogenes of Sinope (born B.C. 412, died B.C. 323), in a tub, must be regarded as particularly apt when it is recollected that the word **Cynic** is the modern form of *Kunikos*, dog-like, snappish, *Kuon* being the Greek for dog. The **Epicureans** received their title from Epicurus of Gargettus (born B.C. 342, died B.C. 270), who maintained that the happiness of mankind was to be derived as much from good living as from the practice of virtue. The **Stoics** were so called because they listened to the discourses of Zeno (born B.C. 355, died B.C. 260), their teacher, in a *stoa*, or roofed colonnade, at Athens. The **Eclectics** were a sect of ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular school, selected (*eklogo*, I choose) whatever they judged to be good in the teachings peculiar to each.

The **Cyrenaic Sect**, established by Aristippus the Elder, about the year B.C. 365, took its title from the native place of its founder. Similarly, the **Megarian School** was named after the birthplace of Euclid of Megara, the disciple of Socrates, who flourished B.C. 400. Another name for the Pytha-

gorean Sect is the **Italic School of Philosophy**, because Pythagoras pursued his teaching in Italy. The **Ionic Sect of Philosophers** were the followers of Thales of Melitus, in Iona, who established his system about the year B.C. 600. The two principal features of this system were to the effect that water constituted the beginning of all things, and that the world was a living being.

The Greek word **Metaphysics**, meaning "after physics," was first used by Aristotle at the end of one of his treatises on Physics, to signify that the study of the mind should follow the study of matter. Properly comprehended, Metaphysics is the science of reasoning in the abstract without relation to matter. Consequently, it is opposed to **Natural and Experimental Philosophy**, and particularly to **Positive Philosophy**, or that philosophy which is based upon positive facts and observed phenomena only. The latter system was established by Auguste Comte, a most distinguished French thinker (born 1795, died 1857). The **Cartesian Philosophy** received the Latinised name of its founder, René Descartes (*Cartesius*) of La Haye, France (born 1596, died 1650). The **Newtonian Philosophy** embraces the present astronomical system established and the Law of Gravitation discovered by our own great philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton (born 1642, died 1727). The mystic sect of philosophers who originally appeared in Germany in the fourteenth century, and again in the seventeenth century, were styled **Rosicrucians**, agreeably to the Latin words

Ros, dew, which they held to be the most powerful dissolvent of gold, and *crux*, a cross, their emblem of light. The Rosicrusians pretended to a knowledge of the philosopher's stone, and the secret of perpetual life.

ARTICLES OF ATTIRE.



ARTICLES OF ATTIRE.

COSTUME is a French word, slightly modified from *coutume*, custom. The application of the term **Dress** (from the French *dresser*, to make straight, to adjust, derived from the Latin *dirigere*, to direct), particularly to the female outer garment, is of quite modern date. In the days of our grandmothers such an article bore the name of **Gown**, of which the Old English spelling was *goune*, based upon the Welsh *gwn*. The Anglo-Norman description of the male and female outer garment was *Cotte*, subsequently modified into **Coat**. The female **Petticoat**, or short coat, still survives. The first portion of this word is analogous to **Petty**, signifying anything small, agreeably to the French and Old English *petit*. The word **Skirt** traces its origin to the Anglo-Saxon *scyrtan*, to shorten. Nowadays the flowing lower half of the complete female body-garment is called the skirt, and the upper half that envelopes the bust, the **Bodice**. The latter really expresses the plural of **Body**, because two and sometimes more such "bodies" are worn. **Corset** is a French word, composed of *cors*, the body, from the Latin *corpus*, and its diminutive *et*.



As the especial purpose of the corset is to contract and confine the feminine bust, this etymology, implying "a little body," is about as literal as it could possibly be. **Stays**, again, expresses the plural of *stay*, derived from the French *estai*, a support. Hence we speak of a ship's "stays" because they serve to support the masts.

The term **Chemise** is French, founded in the first instance upon the Arabic *kamis*, linen; while **Chemisette** is, of course, the French diminutive of chemise. The various articles that comprise a lady's bridal outfit are collectively styled a **Trousseau**, in accordance with a French word *trousse*, a bundle. The term **Crinoline** is also French, derived from the Latin *crinis*, hair; because the hoops were originally kept in their places by means of haircloth. **Hose** is an Anglo-Saxon and German word, derived from the Icelandic *hosa*, a stocking; while **Stocking** comes from the Anglo-Saxon *stocc*, a trunk, having reference to the leg over which the stocking is tightly drawn. **Garter** is an English modification of the French word *jarretière*, drawn from the Italian *garretto*, the bend of the knee. The term **Sleeve** comes from the Anglo-Saxon *slef*, based upon the verb *slefan*, to put on; whereas **Pocket** is a compound of the Old English *poke*, a bag, a pouch, and the diminutive *et*. A pocket, therefore, is simply a little bag inserted in a garment or any other article for the accommodation of small effects.

A **Polonaise** is so called because it partakes of the character of the Polish surtout known as the *polonie*. The word **Pelisse**, formerly written **Pellise**, comes from the Latin *pellicea*, a garment made of skins, in accordance with *pellis*, a skin. The **Mantua** received its name from the city of Mantua, in Italy, where it was originally introduced. The short red cloak known as a **Cardinal** owes its designation to the fact of being a copy of that worn by the Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. Similarly, the **Garibaldi**, when first introduced, imitated the colour, and, to a great extent the pattern, of the characteristic red shirt of the Garibaldians during the strife for the freedom of Italy. Guiseppe Garibaldi died in 1882, at the age of seventy-five.

The waterproof outer garment known as a **Mackintosh** received its name from its inventor. That useful article, without which no Englishman's outfit is complete, the **Umbrella**, was so called from the Latin *umbra*, a shade, an *umbella*, a sunshade. Before alpaca and silk came to be universally used in umbrella manufacture, the popular material for such articles was the dyed cotton stuff known as **Gingham**, a corruption of the native Javanese *ginggang*; hence the slang term for an umbrella which has survived to this day. Another colloquial term for the same indispensable article, particularly one of the big, pawky kind, is a **Gamp**, after the name of the fussy old lady in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit," whose affection for her um-

rella was so great that no one had ever known her to venture out of doors without it. Our French neighbours generally call an umbrella **Un Robinson**, in allusion to Robinson Crusoe.

The tight-fitting bodice styled the **Jersey** derived its name from being first worn by the "Jersey Island Beauties" when rowing, in the same manner as the **Guernsey** was originally popularised by the fishermen of the adjacent Island of Guernsey. The term **Jacket** is our mode of expressing the French *Jacquette*, the diminutive of *Jacque*, which was a Norman-French word denoting a leathern jerkin worn over a coat of mail. **Jerkin** is a diminutive of the Dutch *jurk*, a frock; while the word **Frock** is a contraction of the Latin *froccus*, a woollen garment, corrupted from *floccus*, a lock of wool. Hence we have the term **Flocks**, indicative of coarse wool; originally all female undergarments were made out of this material. A **Vest** traces its designation to the Latin *vestis*, a garment; whereas a **Waistcoat** is exactly what its name implies, *i.e.*, a sleeveless inner coat that encompasses the bust.

The slang word **Togs**, applied to clothing, finds its origin in the *toga*, which was the characteristic male garment of the Romans. **Breeches** is an English rendering of the Latin *braccæ*, and **Trousers** of the French *trousses* [*see TROUSSEAU, ante*], the name given to a garment of the breeches kind first worn by pages. The singular of breeches was the Anglo-Saxon *broc*; and this no doubt lent the name of

Brogues to the peculiar combination of trousers and boots formerly worn by the French cavalrymen. The Transatlantic synonym for trousers is **Pants**, an abbreviation of **Pantaloons**, which is the plural of the French *pantalon*, and the Italian *pantalone*, both derived from the Greek *pan*, all, and the Latin *talus*, the heel, the ankle. The Italian word *pantalone*, therefore, properly denotes a tight-fitting garment that covers the whole of the body, down to the feet; and the well-known character of "Pantalone" in the Italian Comedy received this name because his breeches and stockings were originally made in one piece. **Pantalet** is a diminutive of the French *pantalon*, indicating the singular of the loose linen drawers worn by children; while **Knickerbocker** literally expresses the Dutch for "knee breeches." In the time of the Romans the wearing of breeches was regarded as a mark of slavery. This was particularly the case after the introduction of Christianity; and the antipathy to breeches increased until it culminated in the expulsion of the *Braccarii*, or breeches makers, from the Imperial City during the reign of Honorius about the year 394.

A male servant is said to be in **Livery** when he wears the clothing that is supplied to him by his master. This word is an English modification of the French *livrée*, derived from the verb *livrer*, to deliver. Consequently, the significance of a "livery" is that which is delivered. The freemen of the City of London are styled **Liverymen**, because they wear—on great occasions—the distinc-

tive dress or very furnished to them by the Guild or Company to which they belong. Again, a stable kept for the temporary accommodation of strangers' horses bears the name of LIVERY STABLE for the reason that the animals are delivered into the charge of an ostler. The ordinary preaching habit worn by Presbyterian ministers, and also by Low Churchmen, is styled a **Geneva Gown**, in consequence of its being a copy of that adopted by the Calvinists whose centre of action and frequent refuge was the City of Geneva. The clerical **Cassock** received its name from the French *casaque*, a term founded upon the Latin *casa*, a cottager, because this is essentially an indoor garment. The word **Surplice**, derived from the French *surplis*, is an abbreviation of the Latin *superpellicea*, literally signifying the robe worn over (*super*, above) the *pellicea*, or primitive garment of skins [see **PELISSE**, *ante*]. **Surtout** expresses the literal French "over-all": therefore the term answers to our English description of an over- or great-coat. The French word **Blouse** is of Oriental origin; most probably the Persian *baljâd*, a garment. **Smock** is an Anglo-Saxon word originally written *smocc*; whereas **Shirt** owes its origin to the Dutch *schort*, which stands for an apron or petticoat. The term **Dickey**, meaning a shirt-front, though apparently slang, is not really so, since it has been derived from the Saxon verb *thecan*, and modern German *decken*, to cover, to hide. From time out of mind many a luckless Bohemian has had recourse to such an article to hide the

blemishes in his Sunday shirt, or the want of one altogether.

The historic, long-pointed shoes of this country were designated **Cracowes**, after the City of Cracow in Poland, whence they were introduced. **Hessian Boots**, also known as **Hessians**, were introduced into England by the Hessian cavalymen; while **Wellington Boots** derived their name from the Duke of Wellington, and **Bluchers** from the great Prussian Commander of Waterloo fame. High military boots reaching above the knees are denominated **Jack Boots**, because they were originally worn with the *Jacque* or leathern jerkin of the Normans [see JACKET, *ante*]. Raised wooden shoes are called **Pattens**, in accordance with the French singular *patin*, a skate, derived from the Greek *patein*, to walk. The French term **Goloche**, signifying an overshoe, was first assumed from the Spanish *galocha*, a clog.

The light cloth worn by the British soldiers in India to protect the head against the heat of the sun is called a **Havelock**, after General Sir Henry Havelock, one of our noble commanders at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny (born 1795, died 1857), who first adopted and ordered it for his troops. A **Beaver** is the familiar name for a hat made of beaver-skin. A **Panama Hat**, so far from being peculiar to the Isthmus of Panama, is a native head-covering made throughout the equatorial regions of South America, out of the undeveloped leaf of the *Carludovia palmata*. The style of hat popularly

described as a **Wide-awake** owes its name to the fact that it has no *nap* ; consequently it is reasonable to suppose that it must be tolerably *wide-awake*. The nickname for a skull cap is a **Mad Dog**, because it was formerly a renowned quack remedy for hydrophobia. The Turkish red cap without a brim is called a **Fez**, after the town of the same name in Morocco, whence it was introduced into the Ottoman Empire.

Pocket-handkerchief is a long word fully expressive of the two-fold purpose for which this article is designed. The original of the pocket-handkerchief was the **Kerchief**, a corruption of **Cover-chef**, or head-covering, agreeably to the French *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head. The **Handkerchief** was a separate napkin or kerchief reserved for wiping the face, and ordinarily carried in the hand or thrust into the sleeve, until the introduction of pockets, in the reign of Elizabeth, supplanted the pouch or purse previously worn at the left side of the girdle, and so caused the **Pocket-handkerchief** properly so called to come into existence. A **Neckerchief** formerly denoted a linen or silken covering for the neck ; whereas **Scarf**, the modern substitute for this term, comes from the Anglo-Saxon *scearf*, signifying a fragment or a piece, presumably a remnant of a piece of material. The word **Bandana** is a Spanish corruption of *bandano*, a native Indian term originally applied to silk goods, but now confined principally to cotton pocket-handkerchiefs, distinguished by little white or yellow spots upon a

red or blue ground respectively. **Cambric Handkerchiefs** derive their name from the material from which they are made; and **Paisley Handkerchiefs** from the town where they are manufactured.

Cravat, or more properly **Cravate**, is a French term that owes its origin to the introduction of the article indicated by the *Cravates* in the year 1636. The word **Collar** comes from the Latin *collum*, the neck. **Necklace** is a modern contraction of **Neck-cloth of Lace**, which perfectly answers to the description of this species of ornamentation so fashionable in the time of Charles II. The peculiar style of pointed lace collar known as a **Vandyke** received this name because it appears in most of the portraits painted by the celebrated Flemish artist, Sir Anthony Vandyck (born 1599, died 1641). The **Steinkirk** was so called in commemoration of the Battle of Steinkirk, fought between the English and French, July 24, 1692. The species of feathers styled the **Maraboo**, are derived from the tail of the Maraboo stork. The peculiar structure of wire adopted by the French ladies of the last century for elevating their head-dresses and caps to a prodigious height, received the designation of a **Fontagne**, after the Duchesse de Fontagne, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV., who set the fashion. Finally, the eccentric **Bloomer Costume** was so called after Mrs. Ann Bloomer, who introduced it in America in the year 1849. The latest adaptation of the Bloomer costume is the **Divided Skirt**, which calls for no explanation.

COUNTIES AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS.



COUNTIES AND THEIR SUB-DIVISIONS.

BY the word **Province**, derived from the Latin *pro*, before, and *vincere*, to conquer, is meant a tract of country previously conquered. A **County** comprises a division of land originally bestowed by the King upon a Count, or Companion [see COUNT]. With especial regard to the English Counties, this occurred immediately after the Norman Conquest, when the title of Count superseded that of Earl, and the land appertaining to an earldom was styled a County instead of a Shire as of old. The Anglo-Saxon word **Shire**, properly written *scire*, and expressing a division, was derived from *sciran*, to cut off, to shear. That a County and a Shire are practically one and the same is shown in the survival of the latter word as an appendage to the greater portion of the English Counties at the present day. Moreover, the Parliamentary representative of each County bears the title of "Knight of the Shire"; while the word **Sheriff** is merely a modification of the Anglo-Saxon *shere-reeve*, which

denoted the steward or bailiff of an Earl, or Lord of the Shire. The wife of an Earl is styled a Countess even now; but the title of Count has been disused in this country ever since the time of Stephen.

Contemporaneously with the division of the Saxon portion of England into Shires—according to some historians by King Alfred about the year 897, and to others at a much earlier period—many of the Shires were subdivided into what were called Hundreds. Each **Hundred** comprised a colony of one hundred families, or, to put it more precisely, ten divisions, each consisting of ten freeholders and their dependents, whose cause was championed by as many selected warriors sworn to defend them with their hearts' blood. Between these hundred families a common bond existed; they also adopted a common name. Periodically these hundred champions met their chieftain to renew their oath. In an accustomed place, and under a particular tree, they gathered around him while he descended from his horse. He then struck his spear into the ground, whereupon each champion touched the weapon with his own spear, and while doing so pledged himself to support the common defence of the hundred. In legal and ecclesiastical documents villages that were comprised within the area of Saxon England are still said to be situated in such and such a 'Hundred.' In Yorkshire, however, the corresponding district to a hundred elsewhere, bears the designation of a **Wapentake**, which is Saxon for "a touching of arms," as just described. The same

County was also at an early period divided for the purposes of jurisdiction into three great parts described as **Ridings**; exactly as the neighbouring County of Lincolnshire was divided into **Trithings**. The former term is a corruption of the latter, which comes from the Norse *triding*, a third. Again, the South-eastern Counties of Kent and Sussex were parcelled off, the one into **Laths**, so called from the Norse *lathing*, signifying a law assembly, and the other into **Rapes**, derived from *repp*, the Norse for a parish district. By way of accounting for these Norse terms, it will be sufficient to state that the counties alluded to were occupied by the Danes. The word **March**, derived from the Saxon *mearc*, signifies a boundary. Thus, the boundaries between England and Scotland, and between England and Wales, are called Marches; and the superintendent of such boundaries anciently received his title of **Marquis**, from his occupation. In former times the Scottish magistrates were accustomed to "ride the marches" once a year so as to impress upon their memories the limitations of the districts over which they exercised authority. In England the same custom is known as "beating the bounds."

The term **Borough** is a modernised form of the Anglo-Saxon *buruh*, and the German *burg*, signifying a fortified place, in accordance with the verb *beorgan*, to defend. Each Burg was originally inhabited by a community of ten families devoted to the common defence. The male members of these Burgs were styled **Burghers**, and the fortified places which

they raised and maintained may yet be distinguished throughout Scotland and in England north of the Humber by the affix *burg* or *burgh*, in the names of existing towns, and of towns since raised to the dignity of cities. These **Burghs** were actually the first towns, and as time wore on, and the original ten families increased in numbers, the Burghers became sufficiently powerful to impress King Henry I. with a sense of their importance; therefore in order to secure their allegiance in case of need, he, in the year 1132, granted most of them a Charter of Incorporation, in virtue of which they were entitled to various rights and privileges. Such was the origin of **Chartered Towns, Corporations** (Latin, *corpus*, a body, *i.e.*, a united body of men), and **Boroughs**, each of these terms meaning the same thing; and from this time forward the Burghers adopted the style of **Burgesses**. In the year 1265 the Burgesses first claimed the right of being represented in Parliament; hence every corporate town entitled to send at least one member up to Parliament is nowadays described as a **Parliamentary Borough**. **Pocket Borough** is a political term used to denote a Borough whose Parliamentary interests are exclusively in the hands of an influential patron.

By the word **Manor**, so called from the French *manoir*, a dwelling, and the Latin verb *manere*, to dwell, was originally meant an estate containing the dwelling or mansion of its feudal owner. The house itself was designated the **Manor-house**, and the

owner, the **Lord of the Manor**. The term **Mansion** claims the same etymology.

The meaning of the word **Parish**, derived from the Greek *para*, beside, and *oikos*, a house, and the Latin *parochia*, is the district surrounding the house of, and under the jurisdiction of a secular priest, as distinguished from a conventual or diocesan jurisdiction. A **Vestry Hall** is so called because formerly parochial matters were discussed in the vestry of the Parish Church. This name still obtains in most of the Metropolitan districts, and members elected to the Local Boards are styled **Vestrymen**. Outside the City, and the newly-created County of London, which extends into four English counties, and absorbs quite a number of small towns complete in themselves, the local and general affairs of a Borough or Corporation are conducted by **Town Councillors** (Latin *concilium*, an assembly) in a palatial edifice specially erected for the purpose, and known as the **Town Hall**. Each Town or Corporation, the City of London included, is usually divided into so many districts, which are described as **Wards**. The term Ward is Anglo-Saxon, derived from the verb *weardian*, to keep, to protect. Thus, we read of the Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Warden of the Marshes, the Warden of the Castle; while every one is familiar with the term Churchwarden. The title of **Warden** therefore signifies a keeper; and so, in like manner, the Common Councilmen of the City of London, and all provincial Town Councillors, are the official keepers of the

Wards they represent in the interests of their Electors.

Having regard to the twenty-six Wards of the City of London, the **Vintry Ward** received its name from the neighbourhood originally inhabited by the Vintners, or wine merchants, from Bordeaux; **Langbourn Ward**, from the long bourn or stream of sweet water that anciently arose from a spring near Magpie Alley; and **Portsoken Ward** from the *soken*, an Anglo-Saxon term signifying franchise, claimed at the *port* or gate by the **English Knighten Guild**, the official description of thirteen Knights to whom the keeping of this Ward was granted in mediæval times for services rendered to the City by them. The names of the remaining Wards correspond with certain streets in the City, most of which are discussed in our companion work, "NAMES: AND THEIR MEANING."

INSECTS.

INSECTS.

THE word **Insect** is an abbreviation of the Latin *insectum*, derived from *insectus*, the perfect of *insectare*, to cut off. An insect, therefore, is an articulate animal whose body in its mature state is divided into three distinct parts, viz., the head, thorax, and abdomen. Bees, flies, butterflies, moths, crickets, beetles, bugs, and fleas are all insects; but a **Spider**, of which the uncorrupted English name is *spinner*, in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon *spinnan*, to spin, does not answer to this description. The Anglo-Saxon form of the term **Bee** was *beo*. **Humble-bee** is a corruption of the German *hummel-bee*, or buzzy (*i.e.*, buzzing) bee, colloquially rendered **Busy-bee**. The **Carpenter-bee** owes its name to the manner in which it constructs its nest in decayed wood. The **Hornet** is so called on account of its antennæ or horns. The word **Wasp** is the same as in the Anglo-Saxon, derived from the Latin *vespa*; while **Fly** is expressive of the smallest among the flying insects. The **Butterfly** received its name from the colour of its common yellow species; the **Golden-fly**, owing

to its metallic brilliance reflected from ruby-tint, green, and other shades; the **Hessian-fly**, because it was first introduced into England by Hessian troops during the Revolution of 1688; the **Dragon-fly**, on account of its strongly reticulated wings, large head, enormous eyes, and long body, resembling the DRAGON—so called, by the way, from the Greek *drakon*, based upon *drakein*, to look, alluding to its terrible eyes; and the **Gadfly** from its propensity for stinging cattle and depositing its eggs in their skins; the word *gad* being the Anglo-Saxon for goad, sting. The **Blue-bottle** owes its designation to its large blue bottle-like belly. The **Dartford-blue** is a species of blue butterfly that abounds on a range of hills between Dartford and Darenth in Kent. The term **Moth** is a modern spelling of the Anglo-Saxon *modhahe*. The **Death's-Head Moth** merits its name owing to certain marks upon the thorax which resemble a human skull. The **Ghost Moth** is so called because its habits are nocturnal, and its regular haunt is the churchyard; the male of this insect is always white.

The Anglo-Saxon spelling of the word **Beetle** was *bitel*, derived from *bitan*, to bite. The **Stag-beetle** owes its name to its large hooked mandibles, which are thought to resemble the horns of a stag; the **Golden-beetle** to its rich metallic lustre; and the **Colorado-beetle** to the Western State of North America, where it was first heard of in the year 1824. The wood-boring beetle bears the description of the **Death Watch**, in consequence of the old superstitious

notion that the clicking sound that is caused by the insect striking the walls of its burrow with its mandibles portends approaching death. The word **Cricket** comes from the Welsh *criciad*, based upon *criculla*, to chirp; **Flea** is the Anglo-Saxon spelling of the name of this baneful insect; while **Bug** traces its origin to the Welsh *bwg*, signifying a scarecrow, or anything ugly and dirty that is to be shunned. Bugs are sometimes styled **Norfolk Howards**, because a Norfolk man named Bugg was so ashamed of his name that he called himself Howard. This occurred in the year 1863. **Lightning Bugs** are a species of **Firefly**, so called on account of their capricious flashings of light, instead of emitting a steady, uniform glow like the latter. The name of **Ladybird** is a corruption of **Ladybug**, so styled because, though possessing some of its characteristics, it is an infinitely less loathsome species of the ordinary bug. Finally, the insect known as the **Earwig** was formerly denominated an *Ear-wicga*, alluding in the first place to the erroneous impression that it crept into the brain through the human ear, and secondly in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon *wicga*, a beetle.



EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

THE word **Education** comes from the Latin *educare*, to bring forth, and primarily from *ducere*, to lead, with the prefix *e* out. Education, then, means a leading or bringing forth out of darkness or ignorance. **School** is a modern form of the Old English *scull*, and Anglo-Saxon *sceól*, a multitude; **Seminary** is an abbreviation of the Latin *seminarium*, a nursery of learning, derived from *semen*, seed; and **College**, of *collegium*, from *collegiere*, to collect. The term **Academy** originally arose from the garden of Academus, in which Plato taught philosophy to his disciples, the Academics. **University** comes from the Latin *universitas*, the whole, all together, composed of the two words *unus*, one, and *versere*, to turn. Accordingly, the scholastic foundations at Oxford and at Cambridge are styled Universities because they comprise a number of distinct colleges turned or incorporated into one grand whole by virtue of a Royal Charter. The reason why so many separate colleges exist upon the same spot at both these places is, that they were at different periods erected around the original founda-

tion, and endowed by individuals desirous of promoting the National education.

University College, Oxford, the oldest and principal of the Collegiate Institutions beside the peaceful Isis, claims to have been founded by King Alfred in the year 872; it was certainly refounded by William, Archdeacon of Durham, in 1249. **Christ Church College** was established by Cardinal Wolsey on the site of an ancient "Priory of St. Frideswide," the pious daughter of one Didan, who, as we read, "ruled over a large population in the City of Oxford" early in the eighth century. It was originally styled "The College of Henry VIII."; but this did not prevent that rapacious monarch from abolishing it, in order to seize upon its revenues. Subsequently, however, he was persuaded to refund and convert it into a Collegiate Church under its present title. The names of **Jesus College**, **Corpus Christi College**, **Trinity College**, **All Souls' College**, **St. John's College**, **Magdalen College**, and **St. Edmund's Hall** are eminently suggestive of the pious intentions of their founders. **Queen's College** was founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, in honour of Philippa, Queen of Edward III., whose Confessor he was. **Balliol College** was founded by John de Balliol, Knight, the father of John Balliol, King of Scotland, in 1263; **Merton College**, by Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor and Bishop of Rochester in 1264; **Wadham College**, by Nicholas Wadham in 1613; and **Worcester College**, by Sir Thomas

Coke, of Bentley, Worcestershire, in 1714. **Lincoln College** was founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1427. **Exeter College** was built by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer of England and Secretary of State to Edward II., in 1316, at which time it was known as "Stapleton Hall"; but a subsequent benefactor, Edward Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, obtained leave to alter the name to "Exeter College." **Pembroke College**, founded in 1624 by Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, Esquire, and Richard Whitworth, Rector of St. Ilesley, Berks, was so called in compliment to the Earl of Pembroke, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. **New College**, though as old as any of the rest, has borne this designation ever since its foundation by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England, in the reign of Richard II., being greatly admired at that time for its extent and grandeur. **Wyndham College** owes its existence to the generosity of Nicholas and Dorothy Wyndham, of Edge and Merefield, Somersetshire, in 1611. **Oriel College** was built in 1326 by Adam de Brome, the Almoner of Edward II., on the site of an ancient tenement described as "L'Oriole"; while **Brasenose College** occupies the site of an ancient *brasenhuis*, or brewhouse, which afterwards gave place, as Anthony Wood informs us, to a Hall, or hostel, corrupted into "Brase-nose Hall," and exhibiting a nose of brass on the portal, as the College still does, until its demolition in 1509 to make way for the present

buildings. **Keble College**, opened June 23, 1870, is a memorial of the Rev. John Keble, author of "The Christian Year" (born 1792, died 1866). **St. Alban's Hall** was founded during the reign of Henry VIII., by Robert de St. Albans, a citizen of Oxford. In the year 1854 there was passed a statute conferring upon any *M.A.* of a certain standing the power of opening a private Hall of his own, provided he first obtained a license from the Lord Chancellor; such a Hall is **Charsley's Hall**, opened under the Mastership of W. H. Charsley, *M.A.*

Trinity College, Cambridge, the most important seat of learning on the banks of the Cam (or, to give the stream its earlier name, the Granta), was founded by Henry VIII. by the union and extension of a number of smaller establishments on the same site in the year 1546. **Corpus Christi College** arose out of the amalgamation of two ancient guilds of the townspeople, that of Corpus Christi and that of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose brethren were mutually anxious to do something to advance the interests of popular education. This was in 1352, but ten years previously the younger guild (C.C.) had taken the initiative by founding a college, and when in course of time the guilds themselves died out, the college remained. **Christ's College** was originally established as a Grammar School in an old mansion known as "God's House," standing on the same spot, by William Bingham, parson of the Church of St. John Zachary, in the City of London, in 1442; it was enlarged and refounded in 1505 by Margaret

Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII., who gave it its present name. **Jesus College, Emanuel College,** and **Magdalen College** again bear testimony to the deep religious spirit of their founders. **St. John's College** occupies the site of a small hospital for the sick, dedicated by its founder, Henry Frost, to St. John the Evangelist in 1315. **Peterhouse College** was also a hospital, dedicated to St. Peter, when Hugh de Balsham took upon himself to convert it into an establishment "for studious scholars" in the year 1280. **Queen's College** was founded by Margaret of Anjou, the Queen of Henry VI., in 1448; **Clare College**, founded under the name of "University Hall," by Richard Badew, in 1326, was enlarged and refounded by the Countess of Clare; **Pembroke College** was founded in 1348 by Mary de St. Paul, widow of Aylmar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and **Sussex College** by Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, in 1598. **Caius College**, sometimes also styled **Gonville College**, was built by Dr. John Caius, of Norfolk, in 1557, on the site of "Gonville Hall," which had already been converted into a collegiate establishment by Edward Gonville, the son of Nicholas Gonville, Rector of Farrington, Norfolk, in 1348. **Downing College** owes its existence to Sir George Downing, who, dying in 1717, left certain estates to endow a college after the death of his immediate successors. Although the foundation should have taken place in 1764, in consequence of litigation and opposition the charter was not obtained until 1800. **Selwyn**

College was erected by public subscription as a memorial of George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, and of New Zealand (born 1809, died 1878).

As a rule, the different Professorships at Oxford and Cambridge Universities perpetuate the memory of their founders. Thus, at *Oxford*, the chair of **Laudian Professor** (Arabic) was founded by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury (born 1549, died 1622); that of **Camden Professor** (Ancient History) by William Camden, author of "Britannica" (born 1551, died 1663); of **Savilian Professor** (Astronomy and Geometry) by Sir Henry Saville, mathematician (born 1549, died 1622); of **Sherardian Professor** (Botany) by William Sherard, D.C.L., botanist (born 1659, died 1728); of **Vinerian Professor** (Logic) by Charles Viner, jurist (born 1680, died 1756); and of **Whyte's Professor** (Moral Philosophy) by Thomas Whyte, D.D. (born 1550, died 1624). The **Chickele Professor** (Modern and International History) takes its name from Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and founder of All Souls' College (born 1362, died 1443), which furnishes £700 a-year, supplemented by a £200 stipend from a fellow of the college for each chair; the **Waynflete Professor** (Physiology), from William Patten of Waynflete, commonly so called after his native place in Lincolnshire, the founder of Magdalen College in 1450, and the **Wykeham Professor** (Logic), from William of Wykeham, founder of New College in 1380, the endowments in the last two cases being

similarly derived as those appertaining to the Chickele Professorships. The **Margaret Professor** (Divinity), the oldest in the University, was founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VIII., in 1502. For the Chair of **Regius Professor**, literally the King's Professor, in seven different departments of learning, viz., divinity, ecclesiastical history, Greek, Hebrew, modern history, civil law, and pastoral theology, we are indebted to that bold, bad monarch, who had as many wives as there are working days in the week. The Chair of **Boden Professor** (Sanskrit) was founded under the will of Colonel Joseph Boden, of the East India Company's Service, in 1860; and that of **Hope Professor** (Zoology) by the Rev. Frederick W. Hope, M.A., and Hon. D.C.L., formerly of Christ Church College, in 1861.

At *Cambridge*, the Chair of **Lady Margaret Professor** (Divinity) was founded by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., in 1448; of **Lucasian Professor** (Mathematics) by Henry Lucas, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge, in 1663; of **Woodwardian Professor** (Geology) by Dr. Woodward in 1727; of **Jacksonian Professor** (Natural and Experimental Philosophy) by the Rev. William Jackson in 1783; of **Lowndean Professor** (Astronomy and Geometry) by Thomas Lowndes, Esq., in 1749; of **Norrisian Professor** (Divinity), by John Norris, Esq., of Whitton, Norfolk, in 1760; of **Downing Professor** (English Law) by Sir George Downing, Bart., in 1800; and of **Disney Professor** (Archæo-

logy) by John Disney, Esq., of the Hyde, Ingaston, in 1851. The Chair of **Regius Professor**, *i.e.*, "King's Professor," was instituted by Henry VIII. There are five Regius Professorships: of divinity, civil law, physic, Hebrew, and Greek.

The **Barnaby Lectures**, at Cambridge, are so styled because they are elected every year on St. Barnabas' Day (11th June). The **Sadlerian Lectures**, Cambridge, were instituted by Lady Sadler in 1710. The **Hulsean Lectures**, delivered by the Hulsean Lecturer, at Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, were founded by John Hulse, of Cheshire, in 1777. The **Bampton Lectures** were instituted in accordance with the will of the Rev. John Bampton (born 1627, died 1751), who bequeathed a sum of money to the University of Oxford for that purpose. The **Boyle Lectures** preserve the memory of Hon. Robert Boyle, chemist and philosopher (born 1627, died 1691); and the **Bridgewater Treatises**, published between the years 1833 and 1835, of Francis Egerton, second Duke of Bridgewater (born 1758, died 1827). The **Baird Lectures**, in defence of the vital truths of Christianity and the promotion of religion generally, owe their existence to the will of James Baird, of Gartsberrie, Scotland (born 1802, died 1876); the **Barlow Lectures**, devoted to an exposition of the works of Dante, were founded by Henry Clark Barlow, M.A. (born 1806, died 1876); while the **Cantor Lectures** are delivered annually in the rooms of the Society of Arts, in pursuance with a legacy of Dr. Theodore Edward Cantor, of

the Indian Civil Service, whose death took place in 1859.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are sometimes referred to under the names of **Isis** and **Cam**, on account of the rivers on which they stand. The masters, fellows, and noblemen graduates of either university are styled **Dons** in deference to their rank, the term *don* being Spanish for an aristocrat. The Dons' Gallery in Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, is commonly designated **Golgotha**, or "The Place of Skulls," because the heads of the colleges sit there. The word **Graduate** comes from the Latin *gradus*, a step. To "graduate," therefore, means to advance in academical honours step by step. An **Undergraduate** is one who has not taken his first degree. An undergraduate in his first year is dubbed a **Freshman**, in his second a **Junior Soph**, and in his third a **Senior Soph** (Greek *sophos*, wise). A **Gownsmen** is so called from the academical gown that he wears. The term **Mortar-board**, applied to a college or academical cap, is a corruption of "mortier-board," the cap itself, minus the board, being identical with the *mortier* worn by the ancient kings of France, and still officially worn by the chief justice in the French courts of law. An additional point is, of course, lent to the nickname owing to the resemblance of the flat portion of the cap to a brick-layer's mortar-board. A **Sizar** was originally a poor scholar whose *assize* of food was supplied to him in return for his attendance upon one of the fellows; at

that time the Sizars ate what was left from the fellows' table [*see* ASSIZE]. A **Fellow-commoner** is one who enjoys the privilege of dining or "commoning" with the fellows. A Sizar of Queen's College, Oxford, bears the name of a **Tabarder** because his gown is distinguished by its Tabard sleeves, *i.e.*, loose sleeves ending a little below the elbow in a point. At Cambridge an allowance of food and drink from the buttery over and above that furnished at **Commons**, or at the common table, is known as *size*. The term **Size** and **Sizar** are both abbreviations of **Assize**, which strictly signifies a measure, a weight. The college servant at Cambridge who runs errands for members is styled a **Gyp**, the Greek name for vulture, because he preys upon his employers. At Oxford such an one is called a **Scout**, which word is derived from the Latin *auscultare*, to listen with attention, through the French *écouter*, to listen, to hear. The small boy who performs menial offices for a senior scholar in English public schools is styled **Fag**, in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon *fæge*, timid, weak, and the German *fakk*, wearied, weary. Hence it is usual to speak of being "fagged out" when wearied with labour.

The origin of the word **Skylark** is as follows:—Formerly the Westminster scholars called themselves "Romans," and the town boys beyond the precincts the "Volsci." In course of time the latter word became shortened into Sci; consequently, whenever a skirmish took place between the West-

minster boys and the town boys, such a diversion was designated a "Sci-lark," or, in other words, a lark with the (Vol) Sci.

London University College, Gower Street, was founded in 1826 for students who, by reason of their religious opinions, were precluded from taking degrees at Oxford or Cambridge. **King's College**, Strand, founded by Royal Charter in 1828, is stricter in its theological character than University College.

The City of London School, now removed to the Thames Embankment, at the corner of JOHN CARPENTER STREET, Blackfriars, was founded by John Carpenter, Town Clerk of London during the reigns of Henry V. and VI. **St. Paul's School**, now removed to Hammersmith, was founded on the east side of St. Paul's Churchyard by Dean Colet, in 1510, for the gratuitous education of one hundred and fifty-three boys.

Gresham College was established by Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, within the walls of his princely mansion, where GRESHAM HOUSE now stands, between Old Broad Street and Bishopsgate Street, and removed to its present site, in the street named after him, in the year 1575. The **Birkbeck Institute** was founded by Dr. Birkbeck, the originator of Mechanics' Institutes, in 1824. **Christ's Hospital**, familiarly styled **The Blue Coat School**, was founded by Edward VI. upon the remains of the ancient convent of the Grey Friars, suppressed by Henry VI. in 1532. It is interesting to observe that the peculiar costume worn by the

boys still retains something of the old monkish habit; the coat corresponds to the Friars' tunic, the belt around the waist to the girdle, and the yellow stockings, now that breeches have been added, recall the monastic sleeveless under-tunic of the same colour. **Godolphin School**, Hammer-smith, was founded in 1702 by the Hon. W. Godolphin, an ancestor of the present Duke of Leeds, and a relative of Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, the well-known statesman and financier, who held important State offices in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne. **Holloway College**, Egham, Surrey, was founded in 1883 by the late Mr. Thomas Holloway, of pill fame, for the higher education of women. **St. Bee's College**, Cumberland, founded by Dr. Law, of Chester, in 1816, derives its name from the headland upon which it stands. **Harvard University**, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., perpetuates the memory of John Harvard, who endowed it, and bequeathed his library to it in the year 1638. **Yale University**—a title authorised by law in 1887—New Haven, Conn., owes its existence in great part to the benefaction of Elihu Yale (born 1648, died 1721), at one time Governor of the East India Company's settlement at Madras. It was originally founded as the Collegiate School of the State of Connecticut by ten Congregational ministers at Killingworth in 1701, but removed to New Haven in 1716, and two years later it received the name of its chief benefactor. **Vassar College**, New York State, which stands

pre-eminent among the scholastic establishments of the New World, was founded by Matthew Vassar in the year 1861, and endowed by him to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars, "to provide such an education for the women of this country as would be adequate to give them a position of intellectual equality with men in domestic and social life."

Grammar Schools were practically called into existence midway in the fifteenth century, in consequence of an enactment which forbade the employment of private tutors for the instruction of children in the houses of their parents. The direct result of such an enactment was that the public schools soon became overcrowded; and, in order to check any effort on the part of illiterate individuals setting up a system of public teaching and so corrupting the grammar of the native tongue, the London clergy, in the year 1447, petitioned for leave to fall back upon the ancient custom of holding schools in the churches. In response to this petition middle-class "Grammar Schools" were at once established, and thenceforward the people had the choice between the parish and the grammar school, according as their poverty compelled them to be content with the one, or their means enabled them to command the other. The grammar schools of a later date, notably those founded by Edward VI., known as **King Edward's Grammar Schools**, were especially endowed for the teaching of Latin and Greek grammar.

A school-house situated in the rural districts of Ireland is usually denominated a **Hedgeschool**, be-

cause, during the time the building was being put up, the school was invariably held under the so-called shelter of a hedge by the road-side. The term was also formerly applied to a district Irish unendowed school taught by poor students as an equivalent for their board and lodging supplied them in turns by the parents of the scholars. **Industrial Schools**, known also as **Ragged Schools**, have for their object the reclaiming and training of outcast ragged children to habits of industry. **National Schools** are those provided for the education of poor children throughout the country by the Church of England. **Board Schools** are so called because they are under the control of the School Board, which came into existence in 1870. **Sunday Schools** were founded by Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, who opened a school for the ragged children of the town in his own house on Sunday afternoons in 1786. Schools especially intended for the training of teachers are designated **Normal Schools**, agreeably to the Latin *norma*, a rule, a pattern, the methods of instruction peculiar to such establishments being regarded as fit models for imitation. **Kindergarten** is German for children's garden; the **Kindergarten System** is one of self-tuition by means of toys and games. It was first advocated by Friedrich Froebel (born 1782, died 1852) in 1849, and introduced into England in 1851. The **Madras System of Education** derived its title from the method instituted by Dr. Andrew Bell (born 1753, died 1832) in the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in Madras. The **Hamil-**

tonian System of teaching foreign languages by means of interlinear translations was established by James Hamilton, of New York, in 1815.

An elementary text-book for children originally bore the name of a **Horn-book**. In reality it was no book at all, since it consisted merely of a piece of paper containing the alphabet, the nine digits, and the Lord's Prayer mounted upon a piece of oak and covered with a sheet of transparent horn to keep it from getting soiled. The whole was bound together by a strong frame. Nowadays a child's first spelling book is styled a **Primer**, agreeably to the Latin *primus*, the first. In olden times a grammar-book was designated a **Donet**, after Donates, the grammarian and preceptor of St. Jerome, in the fourth century. The word **Grammar** is derived from the Greek word *gramma*, writing; **Arithmetic** is Greek also, signifying the art of numbers (*arithmos*, number, and *techne*, art); while **Alphabet** is an abbreviation of *Alphabetos*, formed out of the two first Greek letters *Alpha* and *Beta*.

The word **Dunce** has come down to us from Duns Scotus (born 1272, died 1308), the great schoolman of the Middle Ages, founder of the sect or school known as the **Scotists** [see the article on "CREEDS, SECTS, AND DENOMINATIONS," in "Names: and their Meaning"]. In common with the rest of the **Schoolmen**, as the philosophers of his time were called, because they had received their training in the cloister schools founded by Charlemagne, Duns Scotus invented many new words which, though

admissible in and even necessary to the English language, were quite independent of a Latin foundation. On the revival of learning, these words, and indeed everything taught by the Schoolmen, fell into contempt, and the disciples of Duns Scotus in particular were held up to ridicule under the names of **Dunsemen** and **Dunses**. The unpopularity of the Scotists was never destined to be reversed. Thirty years after the period referred to, Tyndale, in one of his sermons, asked his congregation if they did not remember "how the old barking curs, Dunce's disciples, and like draff called *Scotists*, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greek and Latin and Hebrew?" Originally, then, the word "Dunse" (or "Dunce") was used to indicate any individual opposed to progress, learning, or reform; whereas in modern times it denotes a stupid and ignorant person.

THE SEA.



THE SEA.

THINGS appertaining to the sea are said to be **Nautical**, in accordance with the Greek *naus*, a ship, and *nautes*, a sailor; they are also said to be **Maritime**, agreeably to the Latin *maritimus*, based upon *mare*, the sea, from which the French and English term **Marine** has been derived. The word **Navigation** traces its origin in the Latin *navis*, a ship, whence comes the term **Naval**, and the verb *agere*, to lead, to direct.

The first naval enterprise on record is described as **The Argonautic Expedition**, because it was undertaken by Jason, the son of Æson, King of Thessaly, in the *Argo*, a vessel specially constructed for the voyage to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece, B.C. 1263. The companions of Jason were styled **Argonauts**, or, according to the Greek spelling, *Argonautes*, literally "sailors in the *Argo*;" and ever afterwards a galleon or merchant vessel bore the name of an **Argosy**. The term **Galleon**, expressing the Spanish for a ship (properly written *galeon*), which came into use in this country shortly before the Armada; the French **Galley**, or slave-

ship, and the many-oared vessel of the Romans similarly designated, traced their common origin from the Arabic *khaliyah*, a ship.

The highest officer in the British Naval Service owes his title of **Admiral** to the Arabic *emir-al-bahr*, signifying "Lord of the Sea." This was first adopted about the year 1300. **Vice-Admiral** expresses the rank of an officer qualified to take the place of an Admiral [see VICAR]; and **Rear-Admiral** of one next in rank after (French *arrière*, behind) a Vice-Admiral. The next in rank to a Rear-Admiral who usually takes the command of a squadron detached from the fleet for any particular service, bears the title of **Commodore**, agreeably to the Italian *comandatore*, a commander. In the United States Naval Service this title denotes an officer of the highest rank, corresponding to our Admiral. A **Midshipman**, colloquially styled a **Middy**, is a naval cadet whose berth is situated amidships, or in the middle of the ship. The designation **Cadet**, as applied to a student for the naval or military service, is French, originally written *Capdet* and expressing the diminutive of the Latin *caput*, the head; because formerly such students were exclusively comprised of the younger sons of the nobility who served as privates in the ranks preparatory to receiving a commission [see the same term in the article "TITLES OF HONOUR"]. The name of **Captain** comes from the Latin *caput*, the head; and **Mate** from the Icelandic *mati*, an equal, a companion. **Bo'sen** is an abbreviation of **Boatswain**, the officer

who has charge of the ship's boats, rigging, sails, and colours; the after term, **Swain**, being derived from the Anglo-Saxon *swein*, a servant. The **Cockswain** is the admiral or captain's servant, who pulls the after-oar of the ship's boat called the **Cock-boat** (a corruption of **Coracle**, the name of a small portable fishing boat based upon the Welsh *corwg*, a round vessel), and has charge of its crew. A seaman new to his work is called a **Greenhead** and also a **Boy**, because he is not expected to know anything whatever about a ship. A ship's crew is made up of three classes, viz., Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Greenheads or Boys.

That portion of a ship which is set apart for the use of the sailors is designated the **Forecastle**, because in the early days of British maritime enterprise the centre of the vessel containing the "State Cabin" was distinguished by a high turret-shaped structure called "The Castle," and the whole forepart of the vessel came to be styled the **Aforecastle**, subsequently shortened into "Forecastle." The aft or after-part of a ship is called the **Stern**, according to the modern form of the Anglo-Saxon *steor-ern*, literally the "steer-end" of the ship, being the helmsman's post of duty. In like manner the term **Starboard**, signifying the right-hand side of a ship looking forward, is a modification of the Anglo-Saxon *steor-bord*, or "steer-side," because the helmsman has the tiller or lever of the helm on his right when steering. Again, the left-hand side of a ship looking forward is designated the **Larboard**, which

term is really a corruption of "lower-board," that side being considered by sailors inferior in rank to the "starboard." Ropes are sometimes called **Junks**, from the Latin word *juncus*, a bulrush, out of which the earliest ropes were made; while the salt meat served out to sailors when at sea originally merited the name of **Junk**, from its similarity in the matter of toughness to old ropes' ends. The word **Berth** is Norman, signifying a cradle; whereas **Bunk** comes from the Swedish *bunke* and Anglo-Saxon *bunc*, a hollow wooden vessel or receptacle.

The common nautical phrase, **Davy Jones's Locker**, is a corruption of "Duffy Jonah's Locker," the first of the three words being descriptive of the spirit or ghost believed in by the West Indian negroes; the second alluding to the prophet Jonah, who was cast into the sea and preserved in the whale's belly; and the third to the ordinary receptacle for clothing, stores, and other personal effects of seamen. The full meaning of the phrase, therefore, is to be consigned to the bottom of the sea after death, which is the usual mode of interment when sailors die on a voyage. Another nautical corruption is the term **Dog-watch**. This is properly described as the "Dodge Watch," because being only of two hours' duration instead of the usual four, it serves the purpose of a *dodge*, so that the same men shall not be on watch every day during the same hours. There are two of these dog (or dodge) watches, viz., from four to six, and from six to eight, in the evening.

The **Jolly-boat**, which follows a vessel at the stern, is properly designated the "Jawl-boat," from the Danish *jolle*, the Dutch *jol*, and the Swedish *julle*, a small boat. Likewise, the **Peter-boat**, of which both ends are fashioned alike so that it can be run out either way with equal facility, is accurately described as the "Pethur boat," conformably to the verb *pethur*, to hurry, to run. A similar corruption exists in connection with the term **Blue-peter**, indicative of a blue flag with a central square of white hoisted at the mast-head, to give notice that the vessel is about to sail, and originally intended to give warning that any person in the port who has money to claim from the captain or any of the crew might come on board to demand it while there was yet time. The name is a corruption of the French "Bleu Partir," the first word referring to its colour, the second signifying leave or departure.

Apropos of flags, the **Union Jack**, the national ensign of the United Kingdom, derived its name from the "Jack," or small flag of which it is a copy, flown from the Jack-staff on the bowsprit of a vessel. The proper designation of our national flag is "The Union," symbolical of the Union of England and Scotland, at the accession of King James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, as James I., by the incorporation of the flags of the two countries—a Union confirmed by the abolition of the Scottish Parliament in the reign of James II.; and, secondly, by the addition of the Cross of St. Patrick, at the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1801. Prior

to the year 1603 the "Jack" displayed on the Jack-staff of every English vessel had upon it the Cross of St. George, but as soon as the Cross of St. Andrew became incorporated with it, the "Jack" or flag received the name of the "Union Jack." This disposes of the derivation of the first part of the name. The suggestion that the second part of the name, **Jack**, found its origin in the signature "Jacques," adopted by his pedantic Majesty, James I., or in "Jacobus," the Latinised form of the king's name, cannot be entertained for one moment. Let us see what Mr. Arthur Montefiore, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., who has given this subject more attention, perhaps, than any other Englishman living, has to say for our information.

"I believe the first mention of the word *Jack*," he writes, "in anything like this sense is to be found in some curious accounts (which are still preserved) of the time of Edward III. Among other things obtained to furnish certain ships were twenty-six 'Jacks.' Now, these Jacks were not flags, but stuffed and wadded leather tunics, usually strengthened by small pieces of plate armour. On all these Jacks the red Cross of St. George was put—a custom ordained in order to distinguish friends from foes. Thus, there still exists a statute of Richard II., which commands that 'everi man of what estate, condicion, or nation thei be of, so that he be one of oure partie, bere a signe of the armes of Saint George, large, both before and behynde.' The tunics—which made a light and cheap armour—were

called 'Jacks,' probably, I think, because they were in shape like the 'court jacque' (or 'short jacket,' as we should say) introduced about that period. But, it may be asked, why should these Jacks be sent on board ships? Simply, it seems to me, to help in their defence. When the soldiers went on board they placed these defensive Jacks in close rows—just as the Romans and many other races have used their shields—all along the low bulwarks of the ship. There is a picture lately published in, I think, Dr. Gardiner's beautifully illustrated 'History of England,' which shows this very clearly. It represents the embarkation of Henry VIII. for France, and the rows of Jacks, with the Cross of St. George conspicuous on each Jack, may be seen on all the ships. Although we have no record of the actual way in which the word, meaning an emblazoned coat, came to mean an emblazoned flag, the step is not a difficult one to trace now that we have got as far as seeing how the Jacks were used as signs to distinguish as well as to protect the English soldiery."

It is not every one who knows that the Union Jack used in the yacht and merchant services must in all cases have a white border, under a penalty of £500. When flown from the mast it becomes the signal for a pilot, and is then called a **Pilot Jack**. No other kind of flag is called a "Jack," with the exception of the **Yellow Jack**, as flown on vessels in quarantine and naval hospitals, to denote the presence of yellow fever. It should be mentioned,

in passing, that the thin woollen stuff out of which flags and streamers are usually made is called **Bunting**, from the German *bunt*, signifying streaked or variegated.

The largest anchor of a vessel is miscalled the **Sheet-anchor**, or, more correctly, though never heard, "Shote-anchor," because, owing to its great weight, it can be *shot out* rapidly in a case of emergency. The term **Jury-mast** is an English perversion of the French *Foury-mast*, derived from *jour*, day, because it expresses a temporary mast put up in the place of one lost at sea. The same term also applies to the vessel itself. Thus, when a newly-built vessel leaves the graving-dock it is said to be **Jury-shape**, inasmuch as its masts and rigging are only temporary. Afterwards, when everything has been done to render the vessel perfect, and the make-shift masts and rigging have been replaced by those of a permanent order, the vessel is said to be **Ship-shape**. [For **Stays**, see the same term under the head of "ARTICLES OF ATTIRE."]

The upper deck of a steam-vessel is called the **Hurricane-deck**, because it is most liable to injury by high and sudden winds. The difference between a **White Squall** and a **Black Squall** is that the former does not impede the light of day, whereas the latter asserts its approach with a darkness as black as night. The **Trade Winds** are regularly recurring winds which in some latitudes blow for six months in one direction and for six months in a contrary direction; consequently they are taken advantage of

by masters of sailing-vessels engaged in commerce. The ocean highway that lies more than three miles from the sea coast the description of **The High Seas**, because it belongs to no particular country. The **Minute-gun** derives its name from being fired at intervals of one minute as a signal of distress, as also to announce the death of a distinguished person.

A Government war vessel is called a **Man-of-War**, or **Man-o'-War**, which is short for Man-of-War vessel, our insular position and our naval supremacy having centuries ago invested a British sailor with the description of a man of war, or fighting man. The term has latterly come to be applied to the vessel on which he serves; so that when speaking of one of our gallant coast defenders we rather oddly make use of the expression **Man-o'-War's Man**. [For JACK TAR, see the article on "CLASS NAMES and NICKNAMES" in "Names: and their Meaning."] The word **Vessel**, which in modern days denotes anything that is hollow, from a large ship down to a cup or glass, traces its origin through the French *vaissel*, and Italian *vasello*, from the Latin *vasculum*, the diminutive of *vas*, a hollow structure. A **Privateer** is, or rather was, a vessel employed by a private individual under a license styled a "Letter of Marque," to run down and capture an enemy's ships in time of war. It was by "privateering" that "prize-money" was formerly obtained. The system was, however, abolished by mutual agreement between the principal sovereigns of Europe in 1856. **Brig** is a contraction of **Brigan-**

tine, so called from the French *brigantin*, a brigand, a robber, because this was the kind of vessel exclusively used by pirates. The term **Pirate**, by the way, is based upon the Latin verb *pirata*, to attempt. A Scandinavian pirate bore the name of **Viking**, from the *vik* or creek in which he lurked. The old-fashioned term **Buccaneer** owed its existence to the Caribbean *boucan*, signifying "smoke-dried meat," which term was originally bestowed by the natives to the French settlers in Hayti, who hunted animals for their skins and sold the smoke-dried carcasses to the Dutch. These Frenchmen, therefore, were said to exist by "buccaneering"; and when subsequently the Spaniards laid claim to the whole of the West Indies a large number of English and French adventurers proceeded to the "Spanish Main" to enrich themselves by plundering the Spaniards as their lawful right. **Frigate** is a contraction of the Latin *fabricata*, something constructed or built; a **Cutter** is a one-masted vessel designed to cut swiftly through the water; **Schooner** is a modern spelling of the Anglo-Saxon *schoner*, founded upon the verb *scunian*, to shun; **Skiff** is a corruption of the German *schiff*, a ship [for **Yawl**, see JOLLY-BOAT]; while **Yacht** is a Danish term denoting a hunt, a chase. A race between yachts or boats is styled a **Regatta**, agreeably to the Italian name derived from *riga*, a row, a line, originally applied to the annual rowing matches between the gondoliers of Venice. **Gondola** expresses the Italian diminutive of *gonda*, a boat; **Caique** is an Anglicised

mode of the Turkish *quig*, a boat; **Canoe** is a slightly altered spelling of the native Caribbean *canoa*; whereas the term **Barge** is a modification of **Bark**, also written **Barque**, which traces its origin from the Greek *barke*, and the Latin *barca*, a flat row-boat.

MUSIC.

MUSIC.

THE term **Music** traces its origin from *Musa*, one of the nine fabled goddesses who presided over poetry and the sister arts. A **Concert**, so called in accordance with the two Latin words, *con*, together, and *certare*, to strive, signifies the combined efforts of several persons for the attainment of a desired end ; not exclusively in connection with music, but applicable to any form of human endeavour. Thus, a number of individuals may be said to “act in concert” in various ways ; but a so-called “concert” given by one and the same musical performer is decidedly a misnomer.

The word **Cantata**, denoting a poem, usually sacred, set to music and rendered by two or three principal vocalists with the assistance of choral and instrumental accompaniments, is Italian, derived from the Latin *canere*, to sing. **Oratorio** received its name from the initial performances of this species of sacred musical drama in the Oratory or Church belonging to the religious order of the ORATORIANS, founded at Rome by St. Philip Neri in the year 1540. **Opus** is the Latin for work, labour ; while

Opera expresses the Latin for a great work. Truly the latter is the crowning effect of human art, since its realisation enlists the several arts of Music, Poetry, Painting, Dancing, and the Drama, to say nothing of the mechanical arts for the production of the various stage effects. These remarks, however, apply exclusively to **Grand Opera** and the Wagnerian **Music-Drama**. The Opera is usually described as the **Lyric Drama**, in allusion to the *Lyra*, now known as the *Lyre*, the stringed instrument upon which the ancient poets accompanied their songs. A **Comic Opera**, or, if the French designation be preferred, an **Opera Comique**, is not necessarily comic, provided the music be of a light and cheerful character, and the action does not encroach upon Grand Opera by the employment of tragic incidents.

Turning to Church music, an **Antiphon**, so called from the two Greek words *ante*, against, and *phone*, voice, expresses a series of choral responses; whereas an **Anthem**, a mongrel term evolved out of "Antiphon," is sung by the entire congregation. **Hymn** is a contraction of the Latin *hymnus*, a song of praise; and **Psalm** of the Greek *psalmos*, a sacred song. The term **Canticle**, derived from the Latin *canticulum*, the diminutive of *canticum*, a song, claims the same origin as **Chant**, which comes from *canere*, the intensive of *canere*, to sing. The chant was the earliest form of song, owing to the Hebrew temples being of vast extent and open to the sky; consequently it was necessary, in order to make the

voice travel from the worshippers to the priests, and *vice versâ*, to pitch it in a higher key, with the result that the monotone style of delivery became firmly established as the most suitable form of reciting prayers in chorus. The **Ambrosian Chant** is a development of the original form of the chant by St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, in the fourth century; and the **Gregorian Chant**, a further development of the Ambrosian, introduced by Pope Gregory I. in the year 590.

The **Madrigal** owes its name to the Greek and Latin *mandra*, a herd of cattle, because this was originally a pastoral song; and the **Glee** to the Anglo-Saxon *gleo*, a term indicative alike of joy and song. There is very little difference between a **Catch** and a **Round**. Both are part-songs in which the singers commence with different lines, and apparently strive to overtake one another without success; but the former is probably the more humorous example of the two.

Having regard to musical instruments, the word **Organ** is a contraction of the Latin *organum*, derived from the Greek *organon*; while **Harmonium**, the designation of a modern instrument of the reed kind, has been derived from the Greek and Latin *harmonia*, a concord of sounds; exactly in the same manner as the **Melodeon** has reference to melody, the **Dulcimer** to sweet melody (Latin *dulcis*, sweet, and Greek *melos*, a song), and the **Concertina** to a concert. The **Pianoforte** was so denominated owing to the facility with which

the executant may impart *piano*, the Italian for soft, and *forte*, loud or strong, expression to its notes at will. The invention of the pianoforte according to the modern pattern is attributed to Father Wood, an English monk at Rome, in the year 1711. Earlier instruments of the pianoforte kind were the **Clavichord**, so called from the Latin *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string; the **Virginals**, originally played upon by nuns in convents when accompanying hymns to the Virgin; the **Spinnet**, used by unmarried females, or spinsters, as a relaxation after their occupation at the spindle; and the **Harpsichord**, so called because it was a harp-shaped instrument.

Harp is a contraction of the Latin *harpa*, and the Greek *harpe*, a sickle, in allusion to the original curved shape of this instrument. The **Æolian Harp** received its name from Æolius, the god of the winds; whereas **Jews' Harp** is nothing more than a corruption of "Jaws' Harp," so styled on account of its being held between the teeth. The **Guitar** and the **Cithern** respectively trace their names to the Greek *kithara* and the Latin *cithara*. The word **Mandoline** is a northern modification of the Italian *mandola*, the proper designation of this instrument; while **Banjo** is a corruption of **Bandore**, the modern form of the Greek *Pandoura*, so called because this instrument was supposed to have been invented by Pan. **Violin** is short for the Italian *violino*, the diminutive of **Viola**, which consequently denotes the larger violin,

and **Violoncello** is the diminutive of *violone*, or bass viol. The reason why a violin bears the further appellation of **Fiddle** is because the German name of this instrument is *fiedel*, derived from the Latin *fidiculus*, the diminutive of *fides*, a stringed instrument. **Cremona Violins** are such as were made by Andrea Amati or Antonio Stradivarius, of Cremona, in Italy. Existing specimens of the work of these two celebrated violin-makers respectively bear the names of **Amati** and **Stradivarius**.

The **Flute** was originally named after the *fluta*, a species of eel found in the Sicilian waters, whose sides are marked with seven spots corresponding to the seven flute-holes. **Pandean Pipes**, or **Pan's Pipes**, were so designated in honour of Pan, the god of shepherds. The term **Clarionet** expresses the diminutive of **Clarion**, derived from the Latin *clarus*, clear, in allusion to the clear notes produced by the two instruments so named. **Hautboy** is a French word literally signifying "high wood," in reference to the high notes peculiar to this reed. **Cornet** is also a French term indicating the diminutive of a horn, conformably with the Latin *cornu*, a horn; the **Cornet-a-piston** is a cornet whose notes are regulated by small pistons or sliding rods; the **Ophicleide** comes from the two Greek words *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key; whereas **Trombone** is the Italian augmentative of *tromba*, derived from the Latin *tuba*, a tube, which, passing into the French *trompe*, and after assuming the diminutive form of

trompet, realises our English name of **Trumpet**. The **Drum** owes its name to the Anglo-Saxon *trom*, a noise ; a **Side-drum** is one slung at the left side of a military drummer when on the march ; while a **Kettle-drum** is so called from its rounded, kettle-like shape. The word **Tambourine**, from the French *tambourin*, and Italian *tambourino*, expresses an instrument of the drum order, agreeably to the French and Latin *tambour*, a drum, and the affix modified in the three languages from the Latin *inus*, belonging to.

The East Indian and West African **Tom-tom**, or **Tam-tam**, is so denominated in accordance with the sound produced upon the parchment by the fingers ; and the Spanish **Castanets** are so designated on account of their resemblance to two chestnuts, the Latin name for a chestnut being *castanea*.

A body of instrumentalists are collectively styled an **Orchestra**, because at the opera and the play they occupy the space bearing the same name which in the Greek theatres was set apart for the chorus and dancers. A **Concerto** is the Italian designation for a solo instrumental performance with orchestral accompaniments. **Solo**, **Duet**, **Trio**, **Quartette**, **Quintette**, and **Sextette** are terms adapted from the Latin for movements respectively employing one, two, three, four, five, and six instruments. These are applicable also to vocal music. The highest form of instrumental chamber music is the **Sonata**, so called from the Latin *sonare*, to sound, and literally signifying a sound-piece, which consists

of three or four movements designed to give expression to a variety of human emotions. **Symphony** is a modern form of the Greek word *sumphonia*, compounded out of *sun*, with, and *phone*, sound, the voice. **Serenade** is a French term derived from the Italian *sera*, the evening, and the Latin *serenus*, calm, bright, because such a species of composition is especially suitable for outdoor performance on a clear night. A **Serenata**, claiming the same etymology as the serenade, usually denotes a vocal *al fresco* performance; whereas a **Nocturne**, so called from the Latin *nocturnus*, belonging to the night, is an instrumental entertainment of a quiet, dreamy, and ethereal description.

A **Rondo**, also written **Rondeau**, so called from the French *ronde*, round, is a composition having one prominent theme to which returns are constantly made; a **Caprice** is distinguished for its irregular and capricious movements; while a **Fantasia** is a composition embodying a series of movements that are subject to no particular school or style, but which reflect the individual fancy of the composer. An **Impromptu** is what its Latin name implies—*i.e.*, an extempore performance, either on the piano or violin; whereas the term **Voluntary** is used exclusively to indicate a short movement for the organ suitable as an introduction to the church service. It is styled a voluntary because the organist is at liberty to improvise or select what he pleases for the time being.

The "Adeste Fidelis," composed by John Reading

(born 1588, died 1667), is erroneously entitled the **Portuguese Hymn**, owing to the circumstance that when the Duke of Leeds first heard it in the Portuguese Chapel he supposed it was a part of the usual Portuguese service. The **Marseillaise**, which is attributed to Rouget de Lille, a French officer at Strasburg, received its title from the fact of having been first played by a body of French troops from Marseilles while marching into Paris in the year 1792. The singular title of Tartini's **Devil's Sonata** arose out of the incident that had called forth the composition itself. After having retired to bed one night with a store of musical ideas floating in his mind, Tartini dreamed that Satan appeared before him and played a sonata. At its conclusion the Evil One turned towards the composer and asked, "Tartini, canst thou play this?" whereupon he disappeared. Awakening, and enchanted with the delicious music he had heard in his dream, Tartini flew to his piano, and then and there produced his finest composition, known as "The Devil's Sonata."

CORDIALS AND BEVERAGES.

CORDIALS AND BEVERAGES.

KIRSCHWASSER, the favourite cordial of the Germans, is literally what its name imports, viz., the distilled juice of the black cherry. The cordial of brandy tintured with wormwood is called **Absinthe**, from the Latin *absinthum*, and Greek *apsinthion*, wormwood. White wine tintured with wormwood and other ingredients is called **Vermuth**, from the Anglo-Saxon *wermod*, the German *wermeth*, and the French *vermont*, signifying wormwood. **Anisette** is prepared from the seed of the anise plant, or, as one might say, from aniseed. **Curaçoa** received its name from the island where it was first prepared; **Benedictine** comes from the famous Benedictine monastery at Fécamp, and **Chartreuse**, from La Chartreuse, near Grenoble, in France. **Kümmel**, which is the German for caraway, is prepared from caraway seeds; **Maraschino** is distilled from Marazques or Marasca cherries, a fine, delicately flavoured species of cherry grown only in Dalmatia; while **Noyau**, a cordial flavoured with the kernels of apricots or peaches, expresses the French for a nut, a kernel.

Spruce is obtained from the leaves and smaller branches of the spruce-fir [*see* SPRUCE-TREE]; and **Lime-juice** from the juice of the lime; **Peppermint** is ordinary unsweetened gin flavoured with the essential oil of peppermint; **Cloves** is prepared from bruised cloves, coloured with burnt sugar; whereas the terms **Shrub** and **Sherbet** are both corruptions of the Arabic word *shirb*, founded upon *shariba*, to drink. In some parts of England the juice of apples roasted in spiced ale bears the name of **Lamb's-wool**, the result of a corruption of *la maes Abhal*, the Saxon for "Feast of the apple fruit," which being pronounced *lammas ool*, was easily perverted to its present sound. **Cider**, or **Cyder**, is really a French word, properly written "cidre" remotely derived from the Hebrew *shakar*, to be intoxicated. **Koumiss** is the native name of an intoxicating spirit largely in request in Russia, and prepared by the Kalmucks from mare's or camel's milk, fermented and distilled.

Touching American drinks, a liquor obtained from fermented apple-juice bears the names of **Apple Brandy**, **Apple Jack**, and **Cider Brandy**; whereas what is known as **Apple Toddy** [*see* TODDY and PUNCH in the article on "SPIRITS" in "Names: and their Meaning"] expresses a concoction of whiskey or brandy, resembling punch in which roasted apples take the place of lemons. The origin of the word **Cocktail** is not easy to arrive at, but some light has lately been thrown on this subject by the New York correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*,

who writes as follows:—"The word comes from Mexico, where pulque, a kind of liquor obtained from the cactus, is the national tipple. The Aztec word for pulque is pronounced 'octel,' and the American Army which, under General Scott, invaded Mexico some fifty years ago, corrupted the word into 'cocktail,' and carried it back to the United States. There is a tradition in Mexico that pulque was first discovered by one of Montezuma's nobles, who sent it to the Emperor by the hand of his daughter, 'Octel.' The monarch tasted the liquor, then looked at the maiden, smiled, and thereupon gulped it down. It not only tickled his palate, but touched his heart, and it is reported that he married the girl. From that day to this the Mexicans have kept themselves well supplied with pulque, and when drinking together invariably look and smile at one another before swallowing. Yankees have adopted a similar custom when imbibing their whiskey, and frequently, when desirous of inviting a friend to take a drink, ask him to take a **Smile**." The term **Cobbler** is less difficult to account for. Long, long ago an ingenious shoemaker devised a warm drink compounded out of beer, spirit, sugar, and spice. This he called **Cobblers' Punch**, and the concoction becoming widely known, it was in due time introduced to our American cousins, who quickly applied its forename to a new mixed liquor of their own, composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and pounded ice, imbibed through a straw. There are various kinds of Cobblers, but a **Sherry Cobbler** is most fre-

quently in demand. An **Eye-opener** expresses a stimulant of mixed spirits taken the first thing in the morning, or when a person is overcome with drowsiness. A **Sling**, of which species a **Gin-sling** is the most common, is a drink composed of equal parts of spirit and water sweetened. **Julep** is made of whiskey, brandy, or other spirituous liquor, with the addition of sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint. The word, though supposed to be an Americanism, is mentioned, in the sense of a beverage, by Beaumont and Fletcher (*The Mad Lover*, act ii. sc. 1), and really comes from the Arabic and Persian *juláb*, rose-water. The names of the several drinks, **Appetizer**, **Digester**, **Settler**, **Stimulant**, **Reposer**, **Big Reposer**, and **Rouser**, explain themselves. A **Straight Drink**, or a **Solid Straight**, is the pure, undiluted spirit; whereas a **Fancy Drink** or a **Fancy Smile** implies a liquor of mixed spirits or a concoction of any kind. A **Whiskey Straight** is a glass of whiskey neat, but **Straight Whiskey** means whiskey upon which the excise has been paid; **Crooked Whiskey** expressing the reverse. **Moonshine Whiskey** is illicit whiskey distilled by MOONSHINERS in the Far West by night. A particular kind of Moonshine whiskey distilled in the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas, for sale in the Indian territory, is called by the Red Skins **White Mule**, because it is made by white men, and endowed with all the destructive powers of the Western mule. The Western name for whiskey is **Corn-juice**; and the general name for bad whiskey is **Bug-juice**.

Whiskey from Bourbon County, Kentucky, is known as **Bourbon**, as are all the better kinds of whiskey, because, like that from Bourbon County, they are distilled from corn instead of rye. **Rye** is short for rye whiskey; while **Old Rye** is old whiskey distilled from rye. Whiskey adulterated for sale to the Indians is styled **Indian Whiskey**. In Maryland, common whiskey goes by the name of **Pine-top**, because it is thought to contain a large proportion of turpentine. Fiery new whiskey is everywhere in the West called, appropriately enough, **Red-eye**; while the scorching **Rye-juice** distilled from rye justly deserves the popular name of **Lightning Whiskey**, because, as they say out there, "it kills at five paces—it's so deadly strong."

Lemonade expresses an effervescent beverage of lemon juice sweetened with sugar; and **Ginger-beer** one made by the fermentation of ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar. **Kops Ale** is so called as the nearest approach to "hops ale," because, though a non-alcoholic beverage, it is brewed from the best Kentish hops, and so far as appearances go, cannot be distinguished from the ordinary intoxicant. **Soda-water** consists of a very weak solution of soda in water, highly charged with carbonic acid. Mineral or medicinal springs are called **SPAS**, and their waters **Spa-waters**, from the town of Spa in Belgium, which in the seventeenth century was the most fashionable resort in Europe; the word **Spa** expresses the Flemish for fountain. **Apollinaris-water** is obtained from the celebrated mineral

spring of the same name situated in the valley of the Ahr in the Rhine province; **Johannis** is a table water brought from Johannisberg, near Wiesbaden, in Germany; **Vichy** comes from Vichy, in France; and **Seltzer** is properly Seltzers, so called from the Lower Seltzers (*i.e.*, Lower Springs) situated in the neighbourhood of Limburg, in the Duchy of Nassau.

The term **Chocolate** is a modification of the Mexican *cacuatl cacao*, the rich, oily substance out of which chocolate is made; whereas **Cocoa** is a corruption of *Macoco*, the name of a monkey whose face the COCOA-NUT with the three scars upon it is thought to resemble. The cocoa-nut grows on the Eastern cocoa-palm tree, and the beverage is obtained from the crushed kernels of the tree. **Chocolat-Menier** is the perfection of chocolate prepared by M. Menier, of Paris (born 1827, died 1881). **Tea** owes its name to *tsha*, the Chinese designation of the leaf of the plant; and **Coffee** comes from the Arabic *qahuah*, pronounced by the Turks *qahveh*, which the French, who were the first to make its acquaintance, converted into CAFÉ. **Mocha** is a superior coffee brought from the district in Arabia so called. The term **Souchong** is but slightly altered from the Chinese *se ou chong*, signifying "small, good quality," and denoting a species of black tea; while **Bohea**, an Eastern modification of the Chinese *Wu-i*, pronounced *voo-y*, is so termed after the district where its cultivation is extensively carried on.

PRINTING TYPES.

PRINTING TYPES.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

ORDINARY upright characters, as distinguished from Italic, are styled **Roman**, in allusion to their origin, as they were first used at Rome in 1467. The numerals I., II., III., &c., are likewise denominated "Roman" in contradistinction to the figures 1, 2, 3, &c., which are erroneously described as **Arabic**, but are in reality derived from the Brahmanic.

Italics were the invention of Aldo Manuzio, the famous printer of Venice, who first employed it in an edition of Virgil in the year 1507, and subsequently in the **Aldine Editions** of the classics named after him. Originally the Italic letters were known as **Aldines**, named after their producer, and famed for their clearness and regularity. Similarly, the **Elzevir** types were used by the famous family of printers who produced the **Elzevir Editions** of the classics at Leyden and Amsterdam during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Italics are now generally used to indicate emphasis or antithesis.

Of Roman type there are two kinds now in use—viz., **Old Style** and **Modern**. The first of these is the same pattern as cut when Roman type was introduced; the Modern style, introduced early in this century, is cut with a larger face, and differs from the former in that there is a greater contrast between the fine and thick lines.

Old Style.

Some of the literary results of Voltaire's exile in England were now to be presented to the public.

Modern.

Some of the literary results of Voltaire's exile in England were now to be presented to the public.

Old English, or **Black Letter**, in which the earliest English books were printed, is a type conspicuous for its blackness, in imitation of the old manuscripts, thus: **Printing Types.**

Extended Letter has a broader face than ordinary type, thus: **Printing Types.**

A **Condensed Letter** has a narrower face than ordinary type, thus: **Printing Types.**

Script, a contraction of the Latin *Scriptum* (something written), is a type in imitation of hand-writing, thus: *Printing Types*; while **Ronde**, the French for round, indicates a type after the style of round-hand writing, thus: *Printing Types*.

Egyptian, introduced about 1812 by an English typesetter, was soon cast in various sizes. It is a heavy-faced letter, thus: **PRINTING TYPES.**

Clarendon is a compressed and a lighter-faced

type than the Egyptian. It was produced by an English founder, and is supposed to have been first employed at the CLARENDON PRESS, OXFORD, founded out of the profits of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which the author presented to the University, thus : **Printing Types.**

Ornamental types. There are various kinds of these of great variety. Some take their names from the design, and others from the founder. For many of these we are indebted to German and American typefounders.

SIZES OF TYPES.

Pica is adopted as the universal standard of measurement in the printing office, and all the larger and smaller sizes of type are spoken of in relation to it. It is so called in reference to the Black-letter type in which the Pica or ORDINAL, or book containing the Service, according to the English Church, for the ordination of deacons, &c., was printed. Pica in Latin signifies "a magpie." The Ordinal was called Pica on account of the confused appearance of the Rules, they being printed in the old Black-letter type on white paper, thus looking pied: Hence all type of this body is called "Pica," the word applying now to *size* only. Six lines of this makes one inch, thus :

Printing Types.

The smallest size of type is called **Brilliant**,

eighteen lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types. Then comes **Diamond**, seventeen lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types. Then **Pearl**, fifteen lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types. And next **Ruby**, fourteen lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types. which are used for time-tables and works requiring the condensation of much matter into small space.

The next larger size type is **Nonpareil**, which, being literally translated, means "without equal," twelve lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types. Next in order comes **Emerald**, eleven lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types. And **Minion** (meaning "darling"), ten lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types. The Nonpareil and Minion are of French origin.

Brevier, next in order, was the type in which the BREVIARY, or abridgment (Latin, *brevis*, short), of the Roman Catholic daily service for the use of Priests was originally printed. Nine lines of this size make one inch, thus: Printing Types.

Bourgeois is a little larger, and received its name from a Parisian master printer, belonging, of course, to the *bourgeois*, or artisan classes, who first caused this size type to be cast. Eight and a-half lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types. These last five sizes are almost exclusively used for Newspaper and Bookwork.

Long Primer, the next, derived its name from the *Primer* which was used for the first prayer-book designed for children. Seven and a-half lines to one inch, thus: Printing Types.

After this we have **Small Pica**, which takes seven lines to one inch, thus : Printing Types.

The types larger than **Pica** are—

English : Printing Types,

Great Primer : Printing Types,

Double Pica, equal to } Printing Types,
two lines of Small Pica :

Two-Line } Printing Types,
English :

Two-Line } Print Types
Great Primer :

Canon, equal to } **Canon**
four lines of Pica :

so called because it was first employed for printing the Canons, or rules of the Church.



FISHES.



FISHES.

THE term **Whale** is a modern spelling of the Anglo-Saxon *hwal*; **Shark** traces its origin to the Greek *karcharios*, and Latin *carcharus*, signifying sharp teeth; and **Porpoise** is a contraction of the Latin *porcus pisces*, hog-fish. The **Basking-shark** is so called from its habit of lying motionless on the surface of the water as if enjoying the warmth of the sun. The **Sword-fish** derives its name from its formidable sword-like weapon that forms a prolongation of its upper jaw. The **Saw-fish** possesses a similar weapon furnished with sharp teeth on both edges. The **Angel-fish** is a species of shark whose fins, which are of great size and extend horizontally, resemble the spread wings of an angel. The **Archer-fish**, found in the East Indian and Polynesian waters, is so designated because it shoots water at its prey. The **Globe-fish** possesses the power of inflating its body into a globular shape; the **Lump-fish** receives its name from its bulkiness; the **Sun-fish** from its spherical shape; the **Moon-fish** from its half-moon shaped tail fin; the **Cat-fish** from its large glaring eyes;

and the **Bellows-fish**, also known as the **Trumpet-fish**, from its long tubular snout. The **Pilot-fish** is so called because it is generally supposed to pilot the shark to its prey, this being the only fish that the shark does not attack; the **Frost-fish**, because its species is found in great numbers all along the coasts of the United States as soon as the frost sets in; and the **Drum-fish**, owing to the drumming noise which it makes under the water. The **Flying-fish** is enabled by means of its long pectoral fins to skim the surface of the water. The **Anglesea Morris** derived its name from William Morris, who discovered it off the Isle of Anglesea; whereas the **Doree**, also styled the **John Dory**, is properly denominated *jaune-doré*, the French for yellow-gilt, alluding to its lustre.

The term **Ray** comes from the Latin *raia*; **Skate** from the Latin *squatus*, through the Anglo-Saxon *sceadda*; **Halibut** from the Dutch *helbut*; **Haddock** from the Welsh *hadog*; while **Hake** is Old English for a hook. **Sole** is a contraction of the Latin *solea*, the bottom; **Cod** is derived from the German *gadde*; and **Herring** from the Anglo-Saxon *hāring*, a multitude, in reference to the fact that this fish is always to be found in shoals. **Whiting** expresses a white fish; **Ling** is a corruption of *lang*, the Saxon for long; and **Mackerel** a slightly altered spelling of *mackreel*, the Danish for spots. **Smelt** is so called on account of the peculiar odour of this fish.

Salmon is a modification of the Latin *salmo*, a leaping fish; and **Trout** of the Latin *trocta*, the

greedy fish, in allusion to its ravenous appetite. The **Pike** is so called from its long, narrow, pike-like shape. The full-grown pike bears the name of a **Luce**, from the Latin *lucius*, based upon *lukos*, a wolf, implying that this was the wolf of fishes. The **Grayling** owes its name to the silver-grey colour of its back and sides. **Minnow** is a corruption of the French *menu*, little, from the Latin *minutus*, small. The **Rudd** is so called from the ruddy colour of its irises; the **Perch** from its dusky colour (Latin *perca*); and the **Goldfish** from its golden colour. The term **Lamprey** comes from the Latin *lampreta*, compounded out of the two words *lambera*, to lick, and *petra*, rock, in allusion to this species of eel attaching itself by its circular mouth to rocks and stones. **Eel** expresses the modern form of the Anglo-Saxon *æl*. The **Sand-eel** is a small fish that buries itself in the sand when the tide recedes from the shore. The **Sardine** derives its name from the Island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean, near which it is caught. It may be well to note, perhaps, that not all the so-called sardines that are shipped into the English market come from Sardinia. The word **Sprat** is a modern spelling of the Old English *sprot*; while **Shrimp** expresses the Provincial English for anything very small.



LAWYERS AND COURTS OF LAW.

LAWYERS AND COURTS OF LAW.

THE foremost lay personage in the realm, ranking next to the Princes of the Blood, is the **Lord High Chancellor**. This title he bears because his office is descended from the Roman scribe who alone possessed the privilege of sitting beside the Emperor in *Curia Cancellaria*, or "the Court of the Lattices;" by which was meant that portion of the court separated from the populace and the pleaders by *cancelli*, or lattices, corresponding to the enclosure formed by the latticed screen at the eastern end of our churches designated the **Chancel** from the screen itself. As in early Christian times the office of this high legal functionary was invariably conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic, whose proper place in the church was the sanctuary, behind the *cancelli*, or lattices, and who bore the name of **Chancellarius** more particularly on account of his sole right of admitting suitors to the royal person, in addition to his title of **Keeper of the King's Conscience**, from his supposed moral control over the King's mind, there arose in course of time a Court of Equity, over which the King appointed him to preside as his representative

Such was the origin of the **High Court of Chancery**, properly designated "the Court of the High Chancellor." Accurately comprehended, then, a **Bill in Chancery** is a direct petition to the Sovereign, presented through the Lord High Chancellor, for remedy in all matters wherein the Common Courts of Law are unable to administer redress. The seat reserved in the House of Lords for the Lord High Chancellor is called the **Woolsack**, being a large square sack of wool covered with red cloth. The idea of the Woolsack is to continually remind him of the source of our National wealth. **Ermine**, which takes its name from the animal whose skin it is, forms part of the robes of Justices, from the Lord High Chancellor downwards, because, being white, it is considered to be symbolical of purity.

The **Court of Queen's [or King's] Bench** received its name from the ancient custom of the sovereign presiding at this Court in person. The **Court of Common Pleas** is where the usual pleas between subject and subject are heard. The **Exchequer Court** is so called from the checkered cloth (Norman-French *eschequier*, a chess-board) which formerly covered the table of this superior Court; exactly as the **Board of Green Cloth**, presided over by the Steward of the Royal Household, still merits its title, as of old, from the character of the table-cover. The **Court of Probate** (Latin *probare*, to prove) is the designation of a modern court set apart for the proving of wills. The old

ecclesiastical **Prerogative Court**, which gave existence to the Court of Probate, derived its title from the circumstance that as often as a testator left property in two different dioceses, the Archbishop exercised the prerogative of taking the probation out of the hands of both bishops, and referring it to an independent court, under a judge nominated by himself. The ecclesiastical Court of Appeal for the Archbishopric of Canterbury is styled the **Court of Arches**, from its ancient location in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, otherwise St. Mary of the Arches, in Cheapside [see the article "LONDON CHURCHES," in the companion volume, "Names: and their Meaning."]. The **Stannary Courts**, peculiar to the counties of Devon and Cornwall, are Courts of Record for the administration of justice among the tinners (Latin *stannum*, tin). By the term **County Court** was originally comprehended the Magisterial Court established in the chief town of the county where trespassers against the law were arraigned and the general business of the county was transacted.

The celebrated **Court of the Star Chamber** (established 1486, abolished 1611) received its name from the *Starra*, or Jewish records, deposited there by order of Richard I. The old Clerkenwell Sessions House, **Hicks's Hall**, with the name of which every one is familiar, was built at his own expense by Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, in the year 1611. It stood in the broad part of St. John Street Road, at its junction with St. John's Lane.

This having served its purpose for more than a century and a half, and the traffic of carriers' carts round about rendering the old site too noisy, the present Sessions House was built on Clerkenwell Green in 1782; but for long afterwards the new building went by the old name. The **Central Criminal Court**, adjoining Newgate Prison, is commonly described the **Old Bailey** (its proper designation is the Old Bailey Sessions House), after "Bail Hill," the original name of the street in which it is situated, where the bail or bailiff resided and held his court in ancient times.

The word **Session** comes from the Latin *sessio*, a sitting, based upon the verb *sedere*, to sit. **Assize**, although derived from *assidere*, to sit by, actually means a weight, a measure, *e.g.*, an Assize of Food received by a "Sizar" [*see* SIZAR], and in a judicial sense the meting out of punishments due to crime. An **Assize Court**, therefore, constitutes a superior Court of Criminal Law established in particular for the adjudication of murder and manslaughter cases. Where no sentence of death is pronounced, the Assize is known as a **Maiden Assize**, and the sheriff, in accordance with an old custom, presents the judge and all the officers of the court with a pair of white gloves. **Petty Sessions** are held by two or three Justices of the Peace for the punishment of petty offenders, and the committal of graver charges to the **Quarter Sessions**, at which all felonies and other trespasses short of capital crimes are disposed of. In Scotland the

superior tribunal bears the name of the **Court of Session.**

The word **Court**, derived from the Latin *curia*, through the Anglo-Saxon *curt*, simply means an open space. Now, although it cannot be urged that an ordinary Court of Law is "an open space," it is nevertheless possible to show in a satisfactory manner how such a chamber of assembly primarily arose out of a place answering to this description. Strictly speaking, a court is an open space formed by a quadrangle of buildings. Thus we have Pump Court and many another such enclosure in the Temple ; we have all read of the celebrated " Courts of the Alhambra ; " and further, no mediæval palace was ever erected without regard to the due provision of courts for various purposes.

Not only were the earliest Courts of Law comprised within the walls of the Royal Palace, but even the students of the Law were accommodated in like manner [*see* the article "THE INNS OF COURT" in "Names: and their Meaning"]. Moreover, as the receptions of Royalty were anciently held in one of the inner Courts of the Palace, instead of in the " Drawing Room," as now, it has become customary to designate both the residence and the suite of the sovereign " The Court."

The twelve men requisite for every public trial of importance are collectively styled a **Jury**, or **Common Jury**, in accordance with the Latin *jurare*, to swear. A **Grand Jury** (Latin *grandis*, great), which consists of not less than twelve men, and not

more than twenty-three, is selected by the sheriff of the county to find "a true bill" against an accused person before the latter can be arraigned before an ordinary jury. A **Special Jury** is one chosen from among the higher or more educated classes for the consideration of a case involving peculiar difficulties. A Jury is also essential at a **Coroner's Inquest**, formerly styled a **Crowner's Quest**. *Quest* is an Old English word signifying search, derived from the Latin *quærre*, to ask, to seek. The term **Coroner** and **Crowner**, both derived from *corona*, a crown, are equally correct, for the reason that the person indicated is really a Crown Officer.

Although the accused in a Court of Criminal Law occupies what is known as the **Dock**, so called from the German *doche*, a receptacle, he is addressed by the judge as "**Prisoner at the Bar**," in accordance with the ancient order of legal affairs at the time when a prisoner stood arraigned at the Bar of the Court. This **Bar** (a Welsh word, meaning a tree-branch) is nothing more than the rail which separates the Council from the General Court, answering to the *cancelli* of the Roman House of Legislature alluded to at the commencement of this article. Consequently, after a law student has qualified himself sufficiently to be, in legal parlance, "called to the Bar," he is entitled to plead at this Bar in the capacity of a **Barrister**. A **Brief** is an abridgment of a client's case for the instruction of counsel; while **Refresher** is the legal term for an extra fee, which a barrister receives over and above his retain-

ing fee, as a reminder of the case entrusted to his charge.

Not much meaning can be attached to the term **Solicitor**, unless it is from the fact that such a one enlists or *solicits* the services of a barrister to plead for him on behalf of a client. Prior to the constitution of the Supreme Court of Judicature in 1873, what is now a solicitor went by the name of an **Attorney**, a modification of the French term *attorne*, derived from the Latin *attornare*, to commit business to another. Hence, a **Power of Attorney** is a document whereby one person authorises another to transact business for him. Hence also the title of **Attorney-General**, indicating the legal functionary permanently retained to take the part of the Crown in all suits wherein the State is one of the contending parties. The **Solicitor-General** ranks next to the Attorney-General, whose deputy he is, and to whose office he, in process of time, succeeds. A **Queen's Counsel** takes precedence over ordinary Counsel by right of the honour which he has received from the Crown of wearing a silk gown in the place of the stuff gown worn by barristers generally. A pleader of the highest rank is styled a **Sergeant-at-Law**, much in the same way as the officer whose function it is to execute the commands of a legislative body for the preservation of order and the punishment of offenders bears the title of **Sergeant-at-Arms**. Both are derived from the Latin *servire*, to serve; and whether spelt serjeant or sergeant is quite immaterial. **Lawyer** is a modifi-

cation of the Old English *law-wer*, literally *law-man*, the second portion of the word being a corruption of the Latin *vir*, man.

A **Justice of the Peace** differs from a **Stipendiary Magistrate** inasmuch as the former is unpaid, whereas the latter receives a certain honorarium for his services, expressed by the word **Stipend**, a contraction of the Latin *stipendium*, compounded of *stips*, a gift, and *pendere*, to weigh or pay out. The word **Justice**, like **Judge**, comes from the Latin *jus*, right, and *dicare*, to pronounce; and **Magistrate** from *magister*, a master. The slang term **Beak** really originated from *beag*, the Saxon name of the gold collar worn by civic magistrates. The chief magistrate of a city or borough receives his title of **Mayor** from the Latin *major*, the comparative of *magnus*, great. In France he is styled **Maire** from the same source. **Provost** is the modern form of an Anglo-Saxon term *prafost*, remotely derived from the Latin *proposites*, placed before or over. **Alderman** expresses the comparative of the Anglo-Saxon *eald-man*; namely, an elder, or older man, relative to the greater age and experience supposed to be requisite for the proper discharge of the civic functions. **Sheriff** is a modern spelling of the Old English *shereve*, a contraction of *shere-reeve*, an Anglo-Saxon title signifying the peace-officer of the Shire, and steward or representative of the Lord of the Shire, the Earl [see the article "COUNTIES AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS."]. The **Bailiff**, or sheriff's deputy in England, and the **Bailie**, the municipal

magistrate in Scotland, both trace their designation to the Latin *bajulus*, he who bears a burden. In truth, the responsibilities attached to either office are of no light order. Bailiffs, warrant-officers, and other menials engaged in the enforcement of legal rights are commonly styled **Myrmidons of the Law**, after the Myrmidons of Thessaly, who followed Achilles to the Siege of Troy, and distinguished themselves by their savage brutality and thirst for rapine.



QUADRUPEDS.

QUADRUPEDS.

THE term **Quadruped** expresses an animal with four feet, conformably to the two Latin words *quadour*, four, and *pedis*, a foot. The largest of all the quadrupeds received the name of **Elephant** through the Greek *elephantos*, and Latin *elephantus*, from the Semitic *Aleph-hindi*, an Indian bull. **Hippopotamus** is the Greek for river-horse, *i.e.*, *hippos*, horse, and *potamos*, river. **Rhinoceros** is a Latin term derived from the two Greek words *rinos*, the nose, and *keras*, a horn; referring to the protuberance on the snout of the animal so denominated. In all probability the one-horned animal described in the Scriptures as the **Unicorn** (Latin *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn), was a rhinoceros, if not a species of wild bull. The term **Panther** remains the same spelling as in the original Greek; **Lion** comes from the Latin *leon*; and **Tiger** from the Latin and Greek *tigris*; while **Leopard** is merely a contraction of the Latin *leopardus*, a spotted lion.

Several animals trace their names from the East. Chief among these may be mentioned the **Camel**,

expressed in the Arabic *gamel*, and Anglicised through the Greek *kamelos*, and Latin *camelos*; the **Giraffe**, from the Arabic *zirafah*, and Egyptian *soraphe*, signifying a long neck; and the **Horse** from the Greek *hippos*, and primarily from the Sanskrit *bresh*, to neigh. The **Cameleopard** is so called because he has a head and neck like the camel, while his spots resemble those of the pard. **Dromedary** is a modification of the French *dromedaire*, derived from the Greek word *dromas*, running. This animal has one hump on its back, whereas the camel has two humps. The **Lemur** is so designated in accordance with the Latin for a ghost, a spectre, from its habit of going abroad by night. **Wolf** is a modern spelling of the Anglo-Saxon *wulf*, derived from the Gothic *vulfs*, and the Latin *vulpes*, a fox. The **Wolverine**, or as it is sometimes called, the **Prairie-wolf**, was originally so styled because its instincts were supposed to be vulpine. The **Jackal**, a Persian and Indian animal allied to the fox, is styled in the former tongue *shagal*, and in the latter *scrigala*, both names signifying a fox. **Fox** is an Anglo-Saxon term derived from the Icelandic *fax*, a hair-mane; **Bear** is an altered spelling of the Anglo-Saxon *bera*; and **Beaver** of the Anglo-Saxon *beofer*, derived from the Latin *fiber*. The **Aye-Aye**, a native of Madagascar, is so called from its peculiar cry; the **Opossum** was described as the *opassum* in the native language of the Indians of Virginia; **Paca** is a Portuguese and Brazilian name; **Alpaca** and **Llama** are Peruvian;

while **Jaguar** expresses the English for the Brazilian term *jagaora*. The word **Badger** owes its existence to the Latin name of the animal indicated, *bladarius*, agreeably to *blada*, corn, because he carried away his store of corn from the fields.

Ox is an Icelandic term rendered into the Anglo-Saxon *oxa*; **Cow** expresses the modern form of the Icelandic *ku*, and Anglo-Saxon *cu*; **Bull** comes from the Anglo-Saxon verb *bellan*, to roar, to bellow; **Bison** is the Greek designation of the animal alluded to; and **Buffalo** traces its origin to the Greek *boubales*, descriptive of an African stag. **Stag** is a modification of the Icelandic *stagge*; **Deer** of the Anglo-Saxon *deor*, literally a wild animal; and **Reindeer** of the Anglo-Saxon *hyren-deor*, a horned deer. The **Antelope** was known among the Greeks under the name of *anthalops*. The **Porcupine** is so called from the combination of the two Latin words *porcus*, swine (whence we derive the word PORK), and *spina*, a spine, a thorn, in allusion to its quills. **Pig** is a contraction of the Swedish *piga*; and **Hog** a modification of the Welsh *hwch*, a swine. **Lamb** preserves the same form as it did in the Gothic, Icelandic, and Anglo-Saxon; while **Sheep** comes from the Anglo-Saxon *sceap*. **Merino Sheep** are those which, agreeably to the Spanish word *merino*, a pasture, are kept constantly moving from one pasture land to another.

The **Cat** traces its name through the French *chat* and Latin *gata*, from the Arabic *gitt*. When people speak of the cat familiarly as **Puss**, they little think

that they are giving this animal the same name as did the ancient Egyptians ; because, like the moon, she was more active at night, and her eyes changed similar to the changes of the moon. As time wore on, the word *pasht*, the moon, also signifying, for the reason just stated, a cat, became shortened into *pas*, after which the corruption into " puss " was easy. **Pole-cat** is really a corruption of *foule-chat*, the French for hen-cat, signifying a species of cat that is apt to create havoc among the poultry. **Mouse** is an extension of the Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic *mus*, of which the plural is *mys*, whence we have the plural **Mice**. The **Dormouse** is so called in accordance with the Old English verb *dorm*, to doze, because this animal remains in a torpid condition during the cold weather. The Anglo-Saxon form of the term **Rat** was *rat* ; in the modern German it is *ratze*.

Ass is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *assa*, derived from the Latin *asinus*. The word **Jackass** properly denotes a male ass. **Donkey** is a corruption of *dunkin*, the first portion of this name being in allusion to the dun colour of the animal, and the second expressing the Anglo-Saxon for little. **Mule** comes from the Anglo-Saxon *muhl*, and the Latin *mulus*, signifying a mongrel.

Dog is a contraction of the Icelandic *doggr*. The Greek name for an animal of the canine species was *kuon*, which evolved itself into the Latin *canis*, the Gothic *hunds*, the Anglo-Saxon and modern German *hund*, and eventually into **Hound**, our English

designation for a sporting dog. A **Staghound** is a hound especially serviceable in stag-hunting; the **Bloodhound** possesses the instinct of tracking blood by smell; while the **Greyhound** is properly denominated the *graihound*, because this species of dog was originally brought from *Graikoi*, the native name of Greece. A valuable species of hound closely allied to the Bloodhound is the **Talbot**, so called from the family name of the House of Shrewsbury, whose badge it forms. The **Bulldog** was formerly employed for baiting bulls. A **Pointer** is a sporting dog trained to point out the presence of game with his nose; and a **Setter** one that crouches over the place where the game lies hidden. The celebrated species of burrowing dog is styled a **Terrier**, in accordance with the Latin *terra*, the earth. A **Harrier** is a dog specially serviceable in hunting hares; while the term **Beagle** applied to a breed of harrier pre-eminently useful in rabbit hunting, came originally from the Gaelic *beag*, signifying little, because it is really a species of hound. A **Fox-terrier** was originally regarded as a valuable addition to a pack of **Foxhounds**. The **St. Bernard Dogs** are bred at the famous monastery of St. Bernard in the Alps. The **Esquimaux Dog** is found in Greenland and other Arctic climes; whereas the **Pomeranian** variety of this dog are bred in Pomerania, Prussia. A **Skye-terrier** is one of a breed of terriers peculiar to the Isle of Skye, in the Hebrides. The word **Mastiff** comes from the Italian *mastino*, descriptive of a watch-dog. The

Newfoundland Dog is a native of Newfoundland, and also found in Labrador, North America. A **Dalmatian**, so designated from the country where it was first bred, is generally known as a **Coach-dog**, on account of being kept in stables, and generally seen to run after carriages. The **Spaniel** is a Spanish dog, of which the best breed originally came from the Isle of Hayti, in the West Indies, formerly known as Hispaniola. The small species of spaniel, of which Charles I. was so fond, has ever since borne the name of the **King Charles Spaniel**. The famous **Blenheim** or **Marlborough Spaniels** are so called from Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, where the breed has been preserved in all its purity since the commencement of the seventeenth century. The term **Poodle** comes from the German *pudel*, a puddle, or pool, the dog so named being closely allied to what is known as the water-dog. As its name implies, a **Lap-dog** is a diminutive pet that can be carried about out of doors, or nursed in a lady's lap at home. Lap-dogs are not fashionable in households where there are small children.

TREES, PLANTS, HERBS, AND BARKS.

*TREES, PLANTS, HERBS, AND
BARKS.*

THE celebrated **Upas Tree** of Java is so called because *upas* is the Malay term for poison. The **Travellers' Tree** of Madagascar is characterised by large fan-shaped leaves hollowed out at their point of insertion, so that the rain is caught in them, and passing travellers are thus enabled to quench their thirst. The **Umbrella Tree**, found in the Southern States of North America, is so called on account of the large leaves which are closely arranged around the ends of its branches. The **Cow Tree** of South America, and the **Milk Tree** found in other tropical latitudes, both yield a delicious milky juice. From the Chinese **Tallow Tree** a tallow-like substance is obtained. The **Judas Tree**, common enough in Palestine, is said to belong to the same genus of trees as that upon which the betrayer of Christ hanged himself. It is, however, worthy of note that the Arabic name of this tree is *Kuamos*.

The **Pine Tree** derives its designation from the

Latin *pinus*, a point, in allusion to its conical form. **Pitch-pine** is a species of pine containing an abundance of resinous matter. **Fir** is the modern form of the Anglo-Saxon *furh*; **Beech** a modification of *bece*, and **Birch** of *birce*. The **Spruce Tree** is properly "Prussia Tree," so called because, although abounding in Norway and North America, it was long thought to be a native of Prussia. The **Magnolia** received its name from Pierre Magnol (born 1638, died 1715), Professor of Botany at Montpellier, France. The **Cypress** was first brought from the Isle of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. This was the funeral tree of the Romans, who dedicated it to Pluto, and planted it in their cemeteries. **Willow** is a modification of the Anglo-Saxon *wileg*, and **Yew** of the Welsh *ywen*. The **Weeping Willow** is appropriately named, owing to its long drooping branches emblematical of sorrow and desolation.

The well-known **Peruvian Bark** also bears two other names. It is called **Jesuits' Bark** because its medicinal properties were first discovered by the Jesuit missionaries in Peru. It is further known as **Cinchona**, or **Cinchona Bark**, after the Countess del Cinchona, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in whose person it had proved efficacious during an attack of fever. The basic alkaloid obtained from the various species of Cinchona, or Jesuits' Bark, is styled **Quinine**, after *quinaquina*, the native name of the tree, which was softened by the Spaniards into *quinina*. Another celebrated bark much used in

pharmacy is the **Cusco Bark**, so called from Cuzco, in Lower Peru, where it is obtained. Again, the medicinal root of a plant found in Mexico bears the name of **Jalap**, after Jalapa, the town whence it was introduced into Europe in 1610. **Angostura Bark**, from which the celebrated **ANGOSTURA BITTERS** are prepared, was first discovered in the city of the same name in Venezuela by a party of Capuchin monks attached to the South American missions.

The **Barber Plant** owes its name to the singular use to which its leaves are put by the Orientals, who rub them on the face to keep the beard from growing, and also on any portion of the head which, in accordance with the local fashion, they desire to be kept free from hair. The **Ice Plant**, indigenous to South Africa, is so called from its glittering watery vesicles, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice; the **Pitcher Plant** is one whose curling and coherent leaves present the form of a pitcher in which a subacid liquid is usually secreted; while the **Vinegar Plant** possesses the peculiarity, when immersed in a solution of sugar or treacle, of converting the liquid into vinegar.

The **Distaff Thistle** is a European plant whose stems were formerly utilised for the manufacture of distaffs. **Adam's Needle** is so called from its long, sharp-pointed leaves. The designation of **Jews' Myrtle** originally arose out of the supposition that the crown of thorns pressed upon the head of the Saviour was procured from this plant. **Myrtle** comes

from the Greek *murto*s, through the Latin *myrtus*. The etymology of the word **Mistletoe**, a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *mistletau*, is popularly traced to the Danish *mistel*, bird dung, and *tein*, the Norse term for a shoot or plant. According to a very old notion the mistletoe is propagated by the dung of birds.

The **Grass-Cloth Plant**, out of which a species of light cloth is manufactured, abounds in China, Assam, and Sumatra. The long thick fibres of **Para Grass** brought from Para, in Northern Brazil, are extensively used for broom and brushmaking. A strong grass greatly in demand for fodder is called **Guinea Grass**, because it is imported from Guinea, on the West Coast of Africa; while **Timothy Grass**, also a serviceable fodder, perpetuates the name (partly at least) of Timothy Hanson, by whom it was introduced into this country from North America in the year 1780.

Iceland Moss is a lichen once thought to be indigenous to Iceland; it is, however, found in most of the mountainous districts of Europe. **Mint** owes its name to the fabled Menthe, who was transformed by Proserpina, her rival, into a plant. **Thyme** (Latin *thymus*, to sacrifice) is so called because, owing to its fragrance, this plant was burnt by the Romans upon their altars. **Frost-weed** derives its name from the ice crystals which late in the autumn shoot out from the cracked bark at its roots; while **Wart-weed** yields a milky juice supposed to be efficacious in removing warts.

Dandelion is properly *dent de lion*, a French term derived from a fancied resemblance between the leaves of this plant and the teeth of a lion. **Louse-wort** should be "Loose-wort," so called from the seeds being held loosely in a capacious capsule, so that when dry they shake like a rattle. **Bride-wort** was formerly strewn upon the floor during wedding festivities; whereas **Gipsy-wort** is supposed to be used by gipsies for staining their skins. **Wort**, it may be mentioned, is a generic term for a herb. The **Deadly Nightshade** does not owe its designation so much to its poisonous properties as to the fact that it is a mourning plant. The Greek and Roman women used to blacken the hollows of their eyes with it in time of mourning, and the Southern belles still have recourse to it in order to increase the apparent size and brilliancy of their pupils. The Italian name of this plant is **Belladonna**, or "fine lady." **Henbane** is fatal to poultry; **Wolf's-bane** was once considered a deadly poison for wolves; and **Libbard's-bane**, a corruption of Leopard's-bane, for leopards. **Flea-bane** is supposed to be highly serviceable in procuring the destruction of fleas; just as **Wormwood**, from the Anglo-Saxon *wermud*, was formerly thought to be fatal to worms. On the other hand, the **Rattlesnake Root**, found in the northern districts of the United States, is frequently in demand as an antidote for the bite of the deadly rattlesnake; while the tropical plant that yields a popular farinaceous food of the same name is styled **Arrowroot**, because

the North American Indians are said to employ its roots to extract the poison from arrow wounds.

Duckweed, which grows in shallow water, is the favourite food of ducks and geese. **Cress** is a substantive founded upon the Anglo-Saxon *cresse*, to creep. **Watercress**, therefore, is a creeping plant that thrives in water. **Tower-cress** was first discovered to be growing upon one of the towers of Magdalen College, Oxford, whence its name has been derived. **House-leek** owes its designation to the fact that it was formerly cultivated on the tops of houses from the vulgar belief that it warded off thunder and lightning. The term **Leek** is a modification of the Anglo-Saxon *leac*. **Camomile** is a modification of the Greek *chamaimelon*, strictly an earth-apple. **Clown-heal** was so called by Dr. John Gerard (born 1545, died 1607) because the timely application of this plant cured the wound of a country bumpkin who had cut himself in a dreadful manner with his scythe. The **Colt's-foot** and the **Mandrake** are so called from the resemblance of the leaf of the former to the foot of a colt, and of the fleshy root of the latter to the figure of a man. The latter was anciently supposed to possess animal life, and to cry out when pulled up. Its Greek name, by the way, was *mandragoras*.

POETS AND POETRY.

POETS AND POETRY.

TRULY the Earl of Lytton was right when he contended that "a poet is one who creates." The word **Poet** is a contraction of the Greek *poiētes*, based upon the verb *poiein*, to make.

The honorary title of **Poet-Laureate** traces its origin in the old Roman custom of crowning the poets with laurel, the plant dedicated to Apollo, the god of Poetry. Authors and poets of distinction are still crowned in this manner in France at the present day. As we all know, Petrarch was publicly crowned with laurel, April 8, 1341; thus it was that Chaucer (born 1328, died 1400), on returning to England from abroad shortly after this event, assumed the title by which all his successors down to Tennyson have since been known. Prior to Chaucer's time the official style of the Royal Poet attached to the English Court was that of "Versificator Regis." **Bard** is a Welsh term, properly written *bardd*; while the Old English form of **Minstrel** was *mynstral*, derived from the same source as **Minister**, and therefore signifying an inferior person or servant [*see* MINISTER]. The

Scandinavian term for bard or minstrel was **Scald** or **Skald**. All these were poets retained at the Courts of Kings and Princes to recite in song the heroic deeds of their national warriors and conquerors for the entertainment of guests. The Minstrels of France, who flourished between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, bore the name of **Troubadours**, in accordance with the verb *troubar*, to find, to invent, because their songs were improvised to meet the demands of the occasion; whereas those of Germany were called **Minnesingers**, literally "love singers," because they restricted themselves to the rendering of love songs. To the Minnesingers there succeeded the **Meistersingers**, or "master singers," composed of a number of master craftsmen, who were actuated by a common desire to revive the national minstrelsy, which had been suffered to fall into decay.

The narrative style of poetry is called **Epic**, conformably to the Greek word *epos*, a song; while the **Didactic**, from the verb *didasko*, I teach, is that which teaches some moral lesson; as, for example, Pope's "Essay on Man." **Heroic Verse**, at once the most ancient and the most suitable for epic poetry, is so called because the heroic exploits of Achilles at the Siege of Troy were first related by Homer in this style. **Pindaric Verse** expresses a style of verse imitating the Odes of Pindar; while **Hudibrastic Verse** closely follows the measure and the doggerel satire of Butler's "Hudibras." **Iambic Verse** owes its designation to Iambe,

an attendant upon one of the Queens of Sparta, who kept a kind of commonplace book filled with poetical effusions of a free, lively, and satirical character. **Parian Verse**, distinguished for its stinging satire, received its name from Archilochus of Paros, who, as Herodotus informs us, wrote so bitter a satire against the avarice of his prospective father-in-law, that the latter hanged himself out of shame. This occurred about the year B.C. 700. **Sapphic Verse** was invented by Sappho, the celebrated lyric poetess, who flourished *circa* B.C. 600. **Alexandrian Verse** is so styled because the earliest known specimen of this measure, *i.e.*, twelve syllables, was a "Life of Alexander." Verse of which a word in the centre of a line furnishes a rhyme to the end of the line, bears the name of **Leonine Verse**, after Leonius, a Canon attached to the Church of St. Victor, Paris, in the twelfth century, who originated it. Pastoral poetry is usually designated **Arcadian Poetry**, in allusion to the Arcadians, who were a pastoral people. Serio-comic poetry is known also as **Bernesque Poetry**, after Francesco Berni, of Tuscany (died 1536), who excelled in this species of composition.

Macaronic Verse is a name fittingly used to express trifling poetical performances such as anagrams, puns, distiches, &c., in allusion to an extraordinary performance of poetical rhapsody made up of the words of different languages strangely distorted and jumbled together and published under the title of "Liber Macaroni-

corium," by Teofile Folenzo, a monk of Mantua, in the year 1520. As a taste of this style of verse, named in accordance with the Italian *macarone*, a medley, a mixture, slowly spread throughout Italy and France, it gave rise to a number of so-called **Macaroni Academics**; and in due time the rage extended to England, where, not merely this particular kind of literature, but everything at all connected with dress or manners, went by the name of "Macaroni." Moreover, the members of these clubs disported themselves in extravagant attire in the London parks, and styled themselves **Macaronies**.

The **Fleshy School of Poetry** is the designation bestowed upon that class of poets to which Rossetti, Morris, Swinburne, and one or two others belong, owing to the sensuous nature of their poetry. A **Posy**, really an abbreviation of **Poesy**, the diminutive of Poetry, is a copy of verses presented with a bouquet; latterly, however, the term has come to be applied alike to the flowers without the verses, and to the verses without the flowers. The compound term **Poetical Justice** expresses the ideal justice that is meted out by poets, novelists, and dramatists to the good and bad characters of their creation.

WEAPONS OF STEEL.

WEAPONS OF STEEL.

SWORD is our mode of expressing the Icelandic term *sverd*. In olden times such a weapon was commonly designated a **Blade**, from its resemblance to a blade of grass (Anglo-Saxon *blæd*, from the Greek *platus*, broad), and identified with the locality of its fabrication. Thus we have the world-renowned **Damascus Blades**, never approached for flexibility and temper; in short, those used during the Wars of the Crusades are as perfect nowadays as they were eight centuries ago. A **Spanish Blade** may be either a **Toledo** or a **Bilbo**, so called after the towns—in the latter case properly Bilboa—that at one time were justly celebrated for the excellence of their steel. The famous **Andrea Ferrara** is a sword of Italian manufacture. Andrea was the name of the maker, and Ferrara the city in which he dwelt; therefore the full designation of this weapon should be “Andrea di Ferrara.” The term **Mandousin** expresses a short Spanish sword first brought into notice by a nobleman of the house of Mandosa; whereas a **Damaskin** denotes a sabre inlaid with

figured ornamentation and colours, whose original place of manufacture was the city of Damascus. A **Sabre**, by the way, is distinguished from a sword by its bent form; the name, which is French, being derived from the Greek *zabo*, crooked. The German name of this weapon, *säbel*, adheres still closer to the original. The terms **Scimitar** and **Cimeter**, the latter modified from the Biscayan *citemarra*, are both derived from the Persian *schimschir*, signifying a weapon with a sharp edge. A **Cutlass** differs from a sword by being furnished with only one edge, its name having been derived from the Latin *cultellus*, the diminutive of *culter*, a knife; whereas a **Rapier** owes its designation to the Latin *rapere*, to snatch away, because this weapon is serviceable only for rapid thrusting and withdrawing.

It has long been customary to ascribe the origin of the term **Bayonet** to the town of Bayonne, in France; but this is not quite correct. The first recorded use of the bayonet occurred in the year 1647, when a Basque regiment, finding themselves overpowered by the Spaniards, with one accord stuck their knives into the muzzles of their muskets, and then charged the foe with signal success. This incident took place in the region of La Bayonette, a lower ridge of the Montagne d'Arrhune, in the Basque provinces; and when subsequently special weapons of a sword-like character were manufactured in connection with firearms, they received the name of the district that had called them into existence. An ordinary bayonet is triangular and

tapering; while a **Sword-Bayonet** is similar to a sword—flat, double-edged, and furnished with a hilt.

Weapons of the dagger variety may be briefly dismissed. The word **Dagger** comes from the Dutch *dagge*, a knife; and **Poniard**—a modification of **Poignard**, the French name of this weapon—from the Latin verb *pungere*, to prick; while **Stiletto** is the Italian diminutive of *stilo*, derived from the Latin *stilus*, a pointed instrument. **Yataghan**, also written **Yatagan**, expresses the Turkish for a long dagger; and **Creese**, the Malagese for a dagger, of native manufacture. The **Bowie-Knife** received its name from Colonel Jim Bowie, a notorious desperado of the Western States of North America, who first armed himself with this long, stout, and murderous-looking weapon. A bowie-knife of a peculiar kind, whose blade shuts up into the handle, is commonly known in the Far West as an **Arkansas Toothpick**.

THE CHURCH.



THE CHURCH.

A MARKED difference exists between a **Minster** and a **Cathedral**. The former derives its name from the Latin *monasterium*, signifying that it once belonged to a monastery ; whereas the latter is the principal Church of the diocese, which contains the *cathedra*, or chair of a bishop. Hence, whenever dogmas are promulgated by the Pope, they are said to proceed "ex Cathedral," *i.e.*, from the chair of Peter. A **Pro-Cathedral** simply denotes a provisional or temporary cathedral. The word **Church** traces its origin through the Anglo-Saxon *circ*, from the Greek *kurickon*, the Lord's House ; the Scottish form **Kirk** and the German **Kirche** are nearer approaches to the original than our own. **Chapel** comes from the Latin *capella*, still retained in the German and French. A chapel may exist under the roof of a large church or cathedral, as, for example, a **Lady Chapel** dedicated to Our Lady ; or it may be a separate edifice altogether. A **Chapel-of-Ease** is a district auxiliary to the parish church.

A Dissenting place of worship is frequently styled

a **Tabernacle** (witness Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and Whitfield's Tabernacle, London); but this word, derived from the Latin *tabernaculum*, the diminutive of *taberna*, a hut, shed, properly signifies only a temporary structure; in which sense it was employed by the children of Israel for their portable place of worship during their sojourn in the wilderness. The appropriateness of the designation is also apparent in the Jewish **Feast of Tabernacles**, lasting seven days, in the course of which the offspring of Judith and Benjamin in olden times lived in booths formed of the boughs of trees, commemorative of their ancestors dwelling in tents during their pilgrimage to the Promised Land. The term **Synagogue**, applied to a Jewish place of worship, originally denoted the congregation of worshippers rather than the place, being derived from the Greek *sunagoge*, an assembly. A Mahomedan place of worship is styled a **Mosque**, from the Arabic *masjid*, a substantive evolved out of the verb *sajada*, to bend, to bow, to adore.

A kind of chapel always to be met with in the minsters and cathedrals of the olden time was the **Chantry**, in which the chanting or singing of masses for the souls of the dead by the priests took place. **Cloisters** is the English plural of the Latin *claustrum*, a covered way, based upon the verb *claudere*, to close, to shut. A convent is described as **The Cloister**, because its inmates are shut off from the world. In like manner a **Crypt**, derived from the Greek *kruptein*, and Latin *crypta*, to hide, denotes

a chapel or oratory hidden from view beneath a church or any other large building. The central portion of a religious edifice is styled the **Nave**, for the same reason as the most central portion of the human body is called the **NAVEL**, both these terms being derived from the Sanskrit *nabhi*, the centre, through the Anglo-Saxon *nafu*. **Chancel** is a modification of the Latin *cancelli*, lattices, or cross-bars, in allusion to the screen [see **LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR**]. An **Altar** properly denotes an elevated place, agreeably to the Latin *altus*, high. The space set apart for the choristers is designated the **Choir**, on account of the Latin *chorus*, derived from the Greek *choras*, a band of singers. **Stall** is an Anglo-Saxon term for a seat, a place; **Choir-Stalls**, therefore, are the seats reserved for the choristers. A mediæval choir-stall, of which the seat could be turned up to form a ledge, bore the name of a **Miserere**, because the aged monks were by this means considerably furnished with a support while standing or kneeling. **Font** comes from the Latin *fons*, a fountain; **Pulpit** from *pulpitum*; **Lectern** from *lectura*, a reading; and **Porch** from *porta*, a gate. **Vestry** owes its name to the Latin *vestus*, a garment, this being the robing-chamber of the priests, and where the vestments are kept. An **Oratory**, denoting a small chapel or even a chamber set apart for private devotion, is so called, in accordance with the Latin verb *orare*, to pray, to utter, to speak [see **ORATORIO**].

The twelve men selected by Christ to preach the

Gospel to the world received the name of **Apostles**, from the Greek word *apostolos*, sent forth. **Gospel** is made up of the two Anglo-Saxon words *god*, good, and *spell*, a story or history. The **Apostolic Fathers** were those early Doctors of the Church who lived so near to the time of the Apostles, that they probably had actual intercourse with them. The visible head of the Roman Catholic Church is called **Pope**, because the Greek *papas*, and the Latin *papa*, from which this title was derived, both signify father. The Pope is also styled **Pontiff**, or, according to the Latin form, **Pontifex**, from *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make, in memory of the first bridge over the Tiber having been constructed at the cost of the high-priest of the Romans. The great dignitary of the Greek or Eastern Church is styled **Patriarch**, from the Latin *patriarcha*, derived from the Greek *pater*, father, *archos*, a leader. The term **Cardinal** comes from the Latin *cardinalis*, founded upon *cardo*, a hinge. The Cardinals are to the Pope what the Cabinet Ministers are to the Temporal Sovereign ; moreover, the head of the Church is always chosen by and from among the Cardinals. The fact may not be generally known that there are seventy Cardinals, answering to the seventy disciples of Christ. A **Disciple**, by the way (Latin *discipulus*, from *discere*, to learn), is one who accepts instruction from another. With respect to the etymology of the word Cardinal, we still allude to the **Cardinal Virtues**, meaning those of a primary and fundamental importance.

The Archbishop of Canterbury bears the title of **Primate of All England** (Latin *primus*, first), because he is the ecclesiastical head of this country. By the word **Archbishop** is meant, in accordance with the Greek *archos*, a leader, the head of the bishops. **Bishop** comes from the Greek *episkopos*, a compound of *epi*, over, and *skopein*, to view. The modern form of this word has been brought about by the Anglo-Saxon *biscop*. A bishop is in every sense an overseer. One might almost describe him as a shepherd, the crook being symbolical of his pastoral character; while, appropriately enough, the epistles he addresses to his congregations from time to time are styled **Pastoral Letters**. The **Episcopal See** figuratively expresses the position from which, through the medium of the canons and priests distributed around him, the bishop commands a sight of the whole of his diocese. *En passant*, the Church of England is said to be **Episcopalian**, because it is under the authority of the Archbishops and Bishops. **Diocese** is a modern form of the Greek *dioikesis*, composed of *dioikein*, to manage, and *eikos*, a house. **See** is derived from the Latin *sedes*, a seat.

A **Prebendary** is so called on account of the prebend or allowance (Latin *prebere*, to allow, to afford) made to him out of the revenues of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church to which he belongs. The ten prebendaries originally attached to each such establishment were collectively styled **The Chapter**, in accordance with the Latin *caput*, the

head, because they claimed precedence over the monks, canons, and priests; and the place they assembled in for the exercise of discipline and the management of ecclesiastical affairs generally was designated **The Chapter House**. The chief of the Chapter derived the title of **Dean** from the Latin *decanus*, the head of ten, founded upon *decem*, ten. **Deacon** is a modification of the Greek term *diakonos*, a servant. Originally a deacon was one appointed to wait upon the clergy at meals, and also to attend to the wants of the poor. In the Roman Catholic Church a deacon officiates as assistant to the priest at High Mass; in the English Church such a one is licensed to preach, but he cannot administer sealing ordinances. An **Archdeacon** is the head of the deacons, agreeably to the Greek *archos*, a leader. The **Canons**, an intermediate class of ecclesiastics between monks and priests, were so denominated because they lived *per canon*, *i.e.*, by measure, by rule. All classes of priests are styled **Ecclesiastics**, and the Government of the Church is said to be "**Ecclesiastical**" on account of the Greek word *ekklesia*, which stands for Church. The **Ecclesiastical Commissioners** are those who have the management of Church property.

Vicar is a contraction of the Latin *vicarius*, from *vicis*, a turn, or *vice*, in turn. Hence we speak of a **Vice-President**, meaning one who presides on behalf of another. The Pope is regarded by Roman Catholics as **The Vicar of Christ**; the Cardinal delegated by the Pope to execute his functions in a

remote country or province is styled **The Vicar-Apostolic**; while the Bishop or other ecclesiastical dignitary deputed by him to exercise supreme jurisdiction in spiritual matters over some particular portion of the Church is styled **The Vicar-General**. And so, in the Church of England, the Vicar acts as the representative of the Bishop of the Diocese within a circumscribed radius. The distinction between a Vicar and a Rector lies in this:—The **Rector**, so called from the Latin *rectum*, to lead straight, receives the tithes direct; whereas, in the case of a vicar, the tithes pass into the hands of a chapter, college, or layman, by whom the Vicar is paid a due proportion thereof as salary. The term **Curate** (Latin *curatus*, from *cura*, care) was formerly applied to a clergyman who had the sole charge of a parish. A **Chaplain**, from the French *chapelain*, is a clergyman who officiates in chapel, or it may be a ship of war, a prison, a public institution, or a private family.

The strict definition of a **Minister** is an inferior person, in contradistinction to *Magister*, a master. All true servants of God are His ministers; and the furtherance of religion amongst men constitutes the Divine ministry. Nevertheless, the Roman Catholic Church has retained the more ancient designation of **Priest**, derived through the Anglo-Saxon *preost*, and the Latin *presbyter*, an elder, from the Greek *presbuteros*, the comparative of *presbus*, old. The Elders of the Scottish Church are styled **Presbyters**; and the place set apart for the trans-

action of Church or Kirk affairs is called the **Presbytery**. The term **Synod** well expresses a meeting of ecclesiastics to consult in matters of religion, being derived from the Greek *sunodos*, and Latin *synodus*, a meeting.

A **Hedge-Priest** was originally an itinerant cleric, associated with outlaws and banditti, for whose especial benefit he performed the offices of the Church. Such an one was Friar Tuck. The name is in modern times usually given to a poor wandering cleric officiating in out-of-the-way places; one also who received his education at a hedge-school, and was admitted to Holy Orders without having studied theology. The Jewish equivalent for the term Priest, viz., **Rabbi**, is rendered in the Hebrew *rabi*, signifying "my master," from *rab*, master, lord, teacher. The word **Parson** is a corruption of "Person," derived from the Latin *persona*, which originally signified a theatrical mask, in virtue of its two parts, *per*, through, and *son*, the root of *sonare*, to sound. As the theatres of the Romans, besides being of such vast extent as to accommodate between thirty and forty thousand spectators, were open to the sky, it became necessary for the actors to wear huge masks, within which, close to the mouth, was a mechanical contrivance on the principle of a speaking trumpet, whereby the voice was rendered sufficiently sonorous to be heard in all parts of the auditorium. In course of time, however, the mask lent its name to the wearer, so that an actor came to be spoken of generally as a *persona*.

Later still, as all human beings are destined to play a part on the stage of life, the term **Person** came to be applied to any man or woman, until, last of all, it signified the one who held a higher position than all his neighbours—notably the priest of the parish.

Some reference to **Parish** will be found in the article, "COUNTIES AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS." **Glebe** is a French term derived from the Latin *gleba*, a clod, soil, land. A **Churchwarden** is literally one who has charge of the Church, agreeably to the Anglo-Saxon verb *weardian*, to keep. The beadle of a Cathedral is styled a **Verger**, conformably to the French *verge*, a rod; because, like all official attendants, he formerly carried a rod or staff of office. **Clergy**, the collective of **Clergyman**, is also French, written in that language *clergé*, and drawn from the Latin *clerus*. During the Middle Ages all clergymen were styled "Clerks," because they alone made a profession of letters. The word **Clerk** comes through the Anglo-Saxon *clerc*, from the Latin *clericus*, a scholar. Moreover, so highly was the pursuit of learning esteemed in those days that the clergy and all others who could read and write were entitled to certain privileges; as, for instance, exemption from arrest and trial by a secular judge, comprehended under the title of **Benefit of Clergy**. And not only were the actual persons of the clergy thus respected, but the sacred precincts were exempt from intrusion by the civil authority; consequently the greatest offenders

against the State, and even murderers, were assured of safety so long as they kept within the shadow of a minster or cathedral. This accounts for the fact that the **Broad Sanctuary**, Westminster, was once the regular habitation of the vilest thieves and vagabonds. The **Privilege of Sanctuary** was finally abolished in this country by James I., in 1624.

The **Apostles' Creed** (Latin *credo*, I believe) is so called because it contains a summary of the Christian Faith as taught by the Apostles. It was first discovered among the works of St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan (born 340, died 397), and introduced into the daily service by Tullo, Bishop of Antioch, in the year 471. The **Nicene Creed**, a mere verbal extension of the Apostles' Creed, was drawn up by the first Council of the Church under Constantine the Great at Nice, properly Nicæ, in Asia Minor, in the year 325. The **Athanasian Creed** was compiled by Hilary, Bishop of Arles, in the fifth century, in accordance with the doctrine of the Trinity held by St. Athanasius of Alexandria (born 296, died 376).

The ecclesiastical term **Matins** comes from the Latin *matutinus*, belonging to the morning, and **Vespers** from *vespera*, the evening. Accordingly, Matins and Vespers are the prayers especially adapted for morning and evening devotion. The last item in the Roman Catholic Breviary is styled the **Compline**, because, conformably with its Latin etymology, *completa*, it completes the religious exer-

cises of the day. **Litany** is a Greek word, but slightly altered from its original form, *litaneia*, signifying prayer, supplication. **The Rosary** (Latin *rosa*, a rose) was instituted by St. Dominic, who died in the year 1060, after the Virgin had appeared to him in a vision, holding in her hands a garland of red and white roses. Old-fashioned rosaries, which in olden times bore the name of "Paternosters," and were first made in 1362, still bear the impression of a rose upon each bead. The word **Sermon**, from the Latin *sermonis*, a discourse, is a modern substitute for **Homily**, derived from the Greek *homilia*, a converse. **Dogma** is a Latin word signifying religious truth; and, like **Doctrine**, founded upon the Greek *dokein*, to think. The term **Rubric** (Latin *rubrica*, from *ruber*, red) expresses one of those rules of the Roman Catholic Church which are set forth, when printed, in red ink. An edict issued by the Pope bears the name of a **Bull** on account of the *bullæ*, or seal. **Peter's Pence**, which at the present time constitutes the sole income of the Pope, was originally a tax of one penny per household levied by Ina, King of the West Saxons, in the year 725, for the purpose of endowing an English college at Rome, the said tax being collected at High Mass on the Feast of St. Peter. About half a century afterwards, King Offa, the successor of Ina, confirmed the Peter's Pence as an annual tribute to the Pope from the English people.

Tithe is the modern form of the Anglo-Saxon

word *teodha*, the tenth. A tithe, therefore, signifies the tenth part of anything, specifically of the profits arising from land devoted to the support of the clergy, as was the case before the Reformation, and since of the profits accruing from a clerical living. In the same connection **First Fruits** indicate the whole first year's profits of a clerical benefice. The augmentation of the Tithes and First Fruits into a perpetual fund, established by Queen Anne in 1703 with a view of increasing incomes of the poor clergy, bears the name of **Queen Anne's Bounty**. A portion of the £14,000 thus annually raised is now devoted to the erection of parsonages. The act of trading in Church benefices is known as **Simony**, after Simon, the baptized sorcerer, who desired Peter to sell him the gift of invoking the Holy Ghost (Acts viii. 9-24).

PET NAMES OF AMERICAN CITIES.



*PET NAMES OF AMERICAN
CITIES.*

NEW YORK City was first called **Gotham** by Washington Irving and J. K. Paulding in their humorous work "Salmagundi," in sarcastic allusion to the singular wisdom of its inhabitants. There is a Gotham in England, seven miles from Nottingham, the people of which place are usually styled "The Wise Men of Gotham," because for hundreds of years they have been credited with saying and doing the most foolish things. Even in the Townley Mysteries reference is made to "the foles of Gotham." The city of Boston (Mass.) is commonly spoken of as **The Hub**, or **The Hub of the Universe**, because it is the social centre of the United States, just as the hub is the centre of a wheel. This origin of this expression is traceable to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who in one of his books alludes to the State House at Boston as "the hub of the solar system." Boston is also called **The American Athens**, **The Modern Athens**, and **The Athens of America**, in virtue of its importance as the chief

seat of learning in the New World. Lowell (Mass.) bears the name of **The Spindle City**, from its numerous cotton mills, which find employment for no less than 27,000 operatives. Washington (Columbia) is **The Executive City**, containing the House of Representatives, the Senate Chamber, and the White House, the official residence of the President of the United States Republic. Philadelphia (Penn.) is, as its Greek name implies, **The City of Brotherly Love**; also called **The Quaker City**, from the fact of William Penn, its founder, and his followers being Quakers. Several years before Penn's arrival a band of Swedes had—in furtherance of the long-cherished plan of their hero-king, Gustavus Adolphus, to found on the banks of the Delaware a colony “where every man should have enough to eat, and toleration to worship God as he chose”—formed a settlement on the banks of that river, and nominally taken possession of the land from Trenton Falls to Cape May. But there was plenty of room for Penn's followers too; and, finding how well the Lutherans and the Quakers lived together, he gave the name of Philadelphia to the city he caused to be laid out in the year 1683. Baltimore (Mary.) is styled **The Monumental City**, on account of its many fine monuments; Brooklyn (New York) is **The City of Churches**; and Toronto (Ont.) **The City of Colleges**. New Orleans (Louis.) is called **The Crescent City**, from its shape. The name of **The Cream City** has been given to Milwaukee (Wis.),

owing to a peculiarity of the local clay, which causes the bricks—of which the city is uniformly built—when burned, to come out cream-coloured. Chicago (Ill.) has several other names. The least elegant of these is **Porkopolis**, literally “The Pork City,” in allusion to its extensive pork-packing industry—a name also borne by Cincinnati (Ohio). It is called **The White City**, from the general aspect of its houses and public buildings, and **The Windy City**, or **The City of the Winds**, owing to its exposed situation on the margin of a great lake. It is further styled **The Garden City**, by reason of the number, extent, and beauty of its public parks and gardens. Springfield (Ill.), distinguished for its broad and shady avenues, is rightly designated **The Flower City**; just as Cleveland (Ohio) and Portland (Maine) merit the description of **The Forest City**, from the number of large trees which everywhere thrust themselves upon the view. Indianapolis (Ind.) is **The Railroad City**, the Clapham Junction of North America. Pittsburgh (Penn.), renowned for its iron-works, is commonly spoken of as **The Iron City**; Wheeling (W. Virg.), which takes the lead in iron and steel manufactures, is **The Nail City**; while Birmingham (Alab.), founded by the Elyton Land Company in 1871, bids fair to become the greatest metal-working centre in the world, and therefore justifies its title, **The Magic City of the South**. The city of Quebec is called **The Gibraltar of America**, from its impregnable position. Albany (New York), both in regard to its commanding situa-

tion and magnificent public buildings, boasts the name of **The Edinburgh of America**; and Nashville (Tenn.) that of **The Athens of the South**, in virtue of its many educational foundations, several of them specially designed for the negro race. Nashville is also known as **The City of Rocks**; New Haven (Conn.) is **The City of Elms**; and St. Louis (Missouri) **The Mound City**, from the number of artificial mounds, corresponding to British tumuli or barrows, upon which the city stands. Montreal (Quebec) is **The City of the Mountain and the Rapids**; and Detroit (Mich.) **The City of the Straits**. Louisville (Kent.) is called **The Falls City**, because that portion of the Ohio river which it overlooks has a descent of twenty-six feet in two miles; the steamboats avoid the rapids by means of a canal constructed in 1826-31. Cincinnati (Ohio) is variously styled **The Queen City**, **The Queen City of the West**, and **The Queen of the West**, from its magnificent situation, noble architectural features, and beautiful parks and gardens. What says Longfellow of Cincinnati?—

“ And this song of the vine,
This greeting of mine,
The winds and the birds shall deliver
To the Queen of the West,
In her garlands dressed,
On the banks of the beautiful river.”

The picturesque title of **The Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas** has been conferred upon Duluth

(Minn.), situated at the western extremity of the Great Lakes, and to which all the railroads traversing the rich Prairie States converge. Buffalo (New York) bears the name of **The Queen City of the Lakes**; while Regina, in the North-Western territory, is admirably designated **The Queen City of the Plains**. **The Queen City of the Mountains** is Knoxville (Tenn.), so called from its commanding position on the hills overlooking the Upper Tennessee river. Atlanta (Georgia) forms **The Gate City** between the Great West and the Atlantic coast through the rich cotton belt, as it is called; Keokuk (Iowa), situated at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi, thus forming the natural head of navigation, merits the same designation. Finally, San Francisco (Cal.) is **The City of the Golden Gate**, "through which," as Mr. Sweetser tells us in his "Handbook of the United States," "flows the wealth of the products of the West belt of States below the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific." It is worthy of note that the entrance to San Francisco Harbour was known as **The Golden Gate** long before the outbreak of the Californian gold-fever in 1847.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

THE late Dr. Charles Mackay, the poet, it is said, was particularly wrath as often as he heard the word **Gooseberry**, and not without reason. The fruit alluded to under this name has nothing whatever to do with geese, but should properly be designated "Gorseberry," the prenominal *gorse* being derived from the Saxon *gorst*, rough, referring to the thorny nature of the shrub upon which it grows. The term **Berry** is an English form of the Saxon *beria*, of which the modern German is *beer*, pronounced as in *bayer*. **Raspberry** expresses the full name of the **Rasp**, so called from the German verb *raspen*, to scrape together, in common with a particular species of coarse file, owing to the similarity of the marks upon the fruit to the distinct cutting prominences upon the tool so designated. **Strawberry** is really a corruption of "Strayberry," indicating the fruit of a plant whose runners stray from the parent plant in all directions. The **Blackberry** owes its name, of course, to its colour; whereas the **Cranberry** is properly, and was formerly, denominated the "Crane-

berry," from the resemblance of its slender stalk to the long legs and neck of the crane.

Currants were first brought from Corinth, and **Cherries** from Cerasus, a city in Pontus. The name of **Mayduke Cherries** is a corruption of **Medoc Cherries**, alluding to the French district where this species of cherries is particularly cultivated. The term **Grape** is our English equivalent for the Italian *grappo*, and the Dutch and French *grappe*, signifying in each case a bunch. **Raisin** is a French word, derived from the Latin *racenus*, a dried grape. **Valencias** are raisins grown in the province of the same name in Spain, while **Muscatels** come from Muscat, the chief town of Oman, on the Gulf of Oman, adjoining the Persian Gulf.

The word **Plum** comes from the Anglo-Saxon *pluma*; and **Prune** from the Latin *prunum*, a plum. **Damsons** are properly **Damascenes**, otherwise **Damask Plums**, because they are brought from Damascus, a city long famous for this kind of fruit.

The **Greengage** received its name in the first place from Lord Gage, who introduced it into this country from the Chartreuse Monastery at Grenoble, in France, and, secondly, from its greenish colour when ripe. The word **Orange** traces its origin to the Arabic *narandj*; and **Lemon** to the Arabic *lamium*; **Apricot** comes from the Latin *præcoquus*, early ripe, while **Melon** is Greek for apple. The celebrated **Blenheim Oranges** received their name from the Duke of Marlborough, in the vicinity

of whose residence at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, they were first cultivated. The term **Shaddock** expresses a species of orange transplanted by Captain Shaddock from the East to the West Indies. The **Quince** is so called because the tree that bears this fruit was first brought from Cydonia, a town in Crete. **Tomato** is the West Indian name for "love-apple." The **Pine-apple** owes its designation to its conical shape, resembling the pine tree. The word **Peach** comes from the French *peche*, remotely derived from the Latin *persicum*, descriptive of the Persian apple. **Apple** is a modern spelling of the Anglo-Saxon *appel*; and **Pear** of the Anglo-Saxon *pern*, derived from the Danish *paer*, and Latin *pirum*. The **Queen Apple** was so named in honour of Queen Elizabeth; the **Pomeroy** expresses the literal French for King's Apple (*pomme-roi*); the **Pomegranate** denotes an apple distinguished by its many seeds (Latin *pomum*, a fruit, and *granatus*, many seeds); the **Pomewater** is a juicy apple; the **Custard Apple**, formerly known as the **Costard Apple**, has a yellowish pulp of the consistency of a custard; while the **Crab Apple**, indigenous to our hedges, derives its name somewhat remotely from the Latin *acerbus*, sour, owing to its harsh and sour taste.

The word **Nut** is a modified spelling of the Old English *knut*, derived from the Icelandic *knyt*. **Brazil Nuts** are imported from Brazil in South America; and **Barcelona Nuts** from the town of this name in Spain. **Chestnuts** originally came

from Castana, an ancient city of Pontus, whence the chestnut trees found their way into Europe. **Horse Chestnuts** are so called because they were formerly ground and given to horses. **Filberts** received the name of the person who introduced the hazel tree with its fruit into Europe; **Cocoa-nut** is a corruption of **Macoco-nut**, so designated from the resemblance between the three scars upon this nut and the face of the Macoco monkey; while the **Walnut** is properly denominated the "Wahl-nut," the Saxon for a foreign nut, because it is indigenous to Persia.

Concerning vegetables: **Cabbage** was originally written "cabbish," derived from the Latin *capitas*, having a head; and **Spinach** "Hispanach," the Arabic for Spanish plant. The particular kind of cabbage known as **Savoy** was first introduced into this country from Savoy. **Lettuce** is our English rendering of the Latin *lactuca*, so called on account of the *lac*, or milky juice that exudes from this vegetable when it is cut through with a knife. **Turnip** comes from the Irish *turnapa*; **Carrot** from the Italian *carota*, and **Onion** from the French *oignon*. The term **Artichoke** claims an Arabic origin, viz., *ardischaunki*, literally an "earth thorn," from the slight resemblance of this vegetable to a thistle; while **Jerusalem Artichoke** is a corruption of "Girasole Artichoke," so designated owing to the resemblance of the leaf and the stem of this vegetable to those of the Girasole, or sun-flower. **Sparrow Grass** is the colloquial for **Asparagus**, a

Latin word signifying to tear, alluding to the strong prickles with which some of the species of this vegetable are armed. **Rhubarb** is derived from the Latin *rhubarbarum*, literally the "root of barbarians," so called because this *rha*, or root, was cultivated by the Latin races who were considered to be outside the pale of Roman civilisation, and styled barbarians. **Radish** is an Anglicised form of the Latin *radix*, a root, based upon the Greek *ra*, a root. The term **Pea** comes from the Anglo-Saxon *pisa*, and the Latin *pisum*. **Bean** is Anglo-Saxon, derived from the Greek and Latin *puanos*. **Kidney Beans** partake of the form of a kidney, as do **Kidney Potatoes**. **Potato** is an altered spelling of the Spanish word *patata*. At times we meet with the expression **Crokers** applied to potatoes; this is because the first British potatoes were planted in Croker's Field at Youghal, Ireland. The **Horse-bean** is a bean given to horses; whereas **Buck-bean** is a corruption of "Bog Bean," so called because it is a native of the boggy lands of Ireland. Lastly, the word **Mushroom** comes from the French *mousseron*, expressive of an edible vegetable that grows upon the *mousse*, or moss.

THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

THE highest regimental officer in this country is denominated a **Colonel**, in accordance with the Latin *columna*, and Italian *colonna*, a column, because he commands a column of soldiers. The word **Lieutenant** denotes the rank of one who is competent to take the place of a superior officer, *lieu* being French for place, and *tenant*, a holding. Thus we have a **Lieutenant-Colonel** and a **Lieutenant-General**. Very appropriate is the title of **Duke** when bestowed upon a valiant soldier, as was the case with General Arthur Wellesley, created Duke of Wellington; the term signifying, according to the Latin *dux* (from the verb *ducere*, to lead), a leader, a commander.

Next in rank to the **Commander-in-Chief** comes a **General**, entrusted with the command of an entire army. The term **Captain** has been derived from the Latin *caput*, the head; and **Corporal**, from the Latin *corpus*, the body. The officer next in rank above a Captain is styled a **Major**, agreeably to the comparative of the Latin *magnus*, great, because his is the more dignified position of the two.

A **Major-General** commands a division, and ranks next to a Lieutenant-General. The word **Sergeant** comes from the Latin *servire*, to serve; it is the duty of the non-commissioned officer so designated to instruct recruits in their drill and in discipline, so as to lighten the responsibility of his superior officer, the Captain. The officer who assists the superior officers in the execution of orders in despatching their correspondence and in a variety of other matters is denominated an **Adjutant**, from the Latin *ad*, to, and *juxta*, near, on account of his constant attendance upon them. An **Orderly** is so called because he attends upon and carries out the orders of an individual officer; while an **Ensign** is a commissioned officer who carries the regimental flag. The **Quartermaster** is the officer who provides quarters, provisions, clothing, and transportation for the army; whereas the **Paymaster** is entrusted with the payment of the officers and men of a regiment. The government official who controls the payment of the entire forces is styled the **Paymaster-General**.

With regard to the names of British regiments, the **Dragoons** are so called because they were originally furnished with DRAGONS, a species of short musket which, according to the popular notion, spouted fire like the fabulous monsters of the same name; wherefore a representation of a dragon always appeared on the muzzles of these weapons. The **Grenadiers** were formerly provided with a pouch filled with hand grenades, and the **Fusiliers**

with a fusil or light musket. The **Lancers** are, of course, armed with lances, just as the **Carbineers** were furnished with carbines, and **Musketees** with muskets. The **Coldstream Guards** were first formed by General Monk at Coldstream, on the confluence of the Tweed and the Leet, in 1660, and the **Cameron Highlanders** by Allan Cameron, of Errock, in 1793. This regiment is always stationed at Balmoral during the time the Queen is in residence there. The **Black Watch**, of whose valour we have in our own day heard so much, originally comprised a body of loyal clans, chiefly the Campbells and the Munroes, set to watch the Highlands between 1725 and 1739. In the latter year they were formed into the now celebrated 42nd Regiment. They received the prenommen "black" on account of their dark tartans.

The nicknames borne by British regiments are both numerous and significant. The 2nd Dragoons are styled **The Scots Greys**, not because their horses are of a uniform grey colour, as is generally supposed, but for the reason that when first raised in 1681, they wore grey uniforms, and twenty years later they were mounted on white horses. Similarly, it is not at all on account of their dark blue uniforms that the Royal Horse Guards bear the name of **The Oxford Blues**. As a matter of fact, the prenommen "Oxford" is a survival of a period when most of our regiments receive the names of their commanders; the one in question having been raised by Aubrey, Earl of Oxford, shortly after the Restoration. The

35th Foot are called **The Orange Lilies**, from the facings on their uniforms; the 39th **The Green Linnets**, from their green facings; the 56th **The Pompadours**, from their puce-coloured facings, the favourite hue of Madame le Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV. of France; the 53rd **The Brickbats**, from their brick-dusty facings; the 97th **The Celestials**, from their sky-blue facings; the Rifle Brigade **The Sweeps**, from their sombre uniform; the 5th Dragoon Guards **The Green Horse**, on account of their green facings; and the 7th Dragoon Guards **The Blacks** and **The Black Horse**, from their black facings. The last-named also merited the nickname of **The Strawboots**, because they were once called out to suppress the agricultural riots in the South of England. The 11th Hussars are styled **The Cherry Pickers** on account of their crimson overalls, and also in consequence of several of their men having been captured by the French during the Peninsular War, while robbing an orchard. The 3rd Foot rejoice in the title of **The Buffs**, because their coats were originally lined and faced with buff, while their waistcoats, breeches, and stockings were composed of the same materials. Similarly clothed was the 31st, when raised in 1702, and still known as **The Young Buffs**. According to the story current in the Service, this new corps distinguished itself very conspicuously in action soon after its formation, whereupon the General rode up and said: "Well done, old Buffs!" "But we are not the Buffs!" exclaimed several of

the men, instantly. "Then, well done, *Young Buffs*," returned the General; and so the name has clung to them ever since. The familiar designation of the 22nd Foot (formerly known as **The Red Knights**, from having been served with complete suits of scarlet) is **The Two Twos**; of the 44th **The Two Fours**; and that of the 77th **The Two Sevens**; likewise **The Pothooks**, from the supposed resemblance of the two figures to a couple of pothooks.

Among regimental nicknames of another kind we have **The Minden Boys**, a title won by the 20th Foot for their valour at the Battle of Minden; **The Nutcrackers** (3rd Foot), because they cracked the heads of the Polish Lancers at Albuera; also **The Resurrectionists**, owing to their skill in discovering concealed treasure; **The Holy Boys** (9th Foot), for sacking the monasteries and selling Bibles in the streets during the Peninsular War; **The Bloody Eleventh** (11th Foot), from the terrible slaughter sustained by the regiment at Salamanca; **The Old Toughs** (103rd), in India; **The Die Hards** (57th)—"Die Hard, 57th!" cried the Colonel, when his men were surrounded at Albuera; **The Ragged Regiment** (13th Hussars), from their tattered condition after hard service in Spain; **The Nanny Goats** and **The Royal Goats** (23rd Foot), from their regimental pet; **The Havercake Lads** (33rd), whose recruiting sergeants carried an oaten cake on the point of their swords; **The Old Bold Fifth** (5th Fusiliers), for distinction in many campaigns;

The Dumpies (20th Hussars), from the light, short men specially enlisted into this regiment, with the object of following up Nana Sahib ; **The Dirty Shirts**, or **Lord Lake's Dirty Shirts** (101st Foot), after hard service in India ; **The Kolis**, formed by the initials of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry ; **The King's Own Men** (78th Foot), on account of their Gaelic motto, "Cuidichr Rhi" (Help the King) ; **The Faugh-a-Ballagh Boys** (87th Foot), from their battle-cry, "Faugh-a-Ballagh" ; and **The Death or Glory Men** (17th Lancers), from their badge, a Death's head, with the words, "Or Glory." It is not generally known that the opprobrious nickname of **The Horse Marines** was originally borne by this famous regiment, because a couple of their men had at one time served as Marines on board the *Hermoine*, in the West Indies. They have also been known as **Bingham's Dandies**, after the name of their commander, Colonel Lord Bingham, subsequently created Earl of Lucan, and their excessively smart uniforms. Less suggestive is the nickname of the 39th Foot, **Sankey's Horse**, derived from the circumstance that, while serving in India, they were called upon to act in the hybrid capacity of mounted infantry. Their Colonel's name was Sankey. It was for having served under Maria Theresa of Austria that the 7th Dragoon Guards received their nickname of **The Virgin Mary's Body-Guard** ; while from the two-fold circumstance of being commanded by Colonel Kirke during the Bloody Assizes, and their distinctive badge of a

Paschal lamb, the 2nd Foot are known as **Kirke's Lambs**. By virtue of the Roman numerals XL, the 40th Foot bear the characteristic name of **The Excellers**; and the 30th that of **The Three Exes** [XXX]; whereas the 17th Foot owe their nickname of **The Bengal Tigers** solely to their badge.

Doubtless the 1st Foot, the oldest of all British regiments, cherish the name they have so long been known by, viz., **Pontius Pilate's Body-Guard**, in allusion to their antiquity; but whether the Royal Engineers, Marines, and Medical Staff Corps exult in their respective nicknames of **The Mudlarks**, **The Jollies**, and **The Linseed Lancers**, is open to question.

Volunteers are literally voluntary defenders; on the other hand, the **Militia**, so styled from the Latin *militis*, a soldier, was our earliest idea of a standing army as organised by Alfred the Great, who made all his subjects soldiers. In Germany the national volunteer force bears the appropriate name of **Landwehr**, *i.e.*, land-defence. The word **Uhlán**, expressive of an armed lancer, owes its origin to the Polish *ulan*, a lance. The term **Hussar** is Hungarian, meaning, in accordance with its two parts, *huss*, twenty, and *ar*, the price of, a "twenty-paid soldier." The origin of Hussar regiments was as follows:—When Matthias Corvinus (born 1442, died 1490) ascended the Hungarian throne he, in order to possess a regular cavalry, ordered that one man out of every twentieth family

should be enrolled, and further, that the expenses of his equipment should be shared between the twenty families. From Hungary the various Hussar regiments soon spread themselves throughout the Germanic Empire, and subsequently found their way into the British army in the year 1759. Perhaps the most famous regiment of German Hussars was that of **The Black Brunswickers**, which comprised a body of seven hundred volunteers, serving under Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick, whom Napoleon had forbidden to succeed to his father's dukedom. Their uniform was black, in token of mourning for the deceased Duke. Their leader fell at the Battle of Quatre Bras in 1815; and after the Peace the Black Brunswickers were heard of no more. The **Cuirassiers** of the French army derive their name from the CUIRASS, derived from the Latin *corium*, leather, or defensive breastplate which they wear.

The fact may not be generally known that on the Continent the personal guards of a king are invariably denominated **Switzers** or **Swiss Guards**, quite irrespective of their nationality. This is because the Swiss have always been ready to fight for hire; and being a fine body of men, Louis XVI. of France was proud to have them about him as a body-guard. How the Swiss Guards were literally hacked to pieces during the bloody period of the French Revolution every reader of modern history knows. Moreover, the Switzers are also to be found in attendance upon the Pope; therefore they may

be regarded as modern substitutes for the **Mercenaries**, so called from the Latin *merces*, wages, who, while declaring themselves "the friends of God and enemies of all the world," farmed their services to the highest bidder.

The term **Cavalry** comes through the Latin *caballus*, from the Greek *kaballes*, an inferior horse, alluding to the ancient and universal custom of impressing all the available horses of a nation into the military service in time of war. Opposed to cavalry we have **Infantry**, a designation derived from the Italian *infanterie*, foot soldiers, originally applied because, like *infantes*, such regiments have to be trained to walk. **Heavy Cavalry** is distinguished by its massive accoutrements; whereas **Light Cavalry** is equipped with a due regard to rapid evolutions. The same observations are applicable to infantry. A **Forlorn Hope** is a detachment of troops ordered upon such a perilous enterprise that neither their commander nor the men themselves entertain the least hope of returning; it is a sacrifice of the few for the general safety of the whole regiment. The expression **A Drawn Battle** denotes the issue of a battle when both commanders draw off their troops, neither claiming the victory. The word **Martial** is a contraction of the Latin *martialis*, in allusion to Mars, the god of war. A **Court Martial** expresses a Board of Inquiry or tribunal applicable alike to the army and navy; while a **Drum-Head Court Martial** is one hastily formed in camp or on the march, when the examining

officers assemble around a drum which serves for a table. Military documents are termed **Despatches**, owing to the haste with which they are produced, and the despatch that characterises their delivery. The amount of food allotted to each soldier on active service bears the name of **Rations**, in accordance with the Latin *ratio*, a reckoning, a calculation ; and the vessel used by soldiers for carrying drink, as also a camp and barrack-tavern, is designated a **Canteen**, from the Spanish *cantina*, a bottle-case. The word **Mess**, derived from the French *mets*, meat, dish, and the Latin *mensa*, a table, originally signified, during the Anglo-Norman period, a dish of meat set for four upon a separate table. In modern times the term has come to be applied to a number of persons who dine together, and for whom food is prepared in common, as among soldiers and sailors [*see* COMMONS]. Lastly, the term **Quarter** arose out of an old military custom prevalent among the Spaniards and the Dutch pursuant to which the victor spared the life of a vanquished antagonist on condition that he received as ransom a fourth part of the pay due to him.

INDEX.

- A.
- Absinthe, 167
 Academics, 93
 Academy, 125
 Act-Drop, 52
 Adam's Needle, 211
 Addled Parliament, The, 72
 Adelphi Theatre, 48
 Adjutant, 260
 Admiral, 144
 Ædiles, 67
 Æolian Harp, 160
 Aforecastle, 145
 Alderman, 196
 Aldine Editions, 175
 Aldines, 175
 Alexandrian Verse, 219
 Alhambra Theatre, 49
 All Souls' College, 126
 Alpaca, 202
 Alphabet, 139
 Altar, 231
 Amati Violin, 161
 Ambrosian Chant, 159
 American Athens, The, 243
 "Among the Gods," 50
 Amphitheatre, 50
 Ancient Dominion, The, 23
 Andrea Ferrara, 223
 Angel-fish, 183
 Anglesea Morris, 184
 Angostura Bark, 211
 Angostura Bitters, 211
 Anisette, 167
 Anthem, 158
 Antelope, 203
 Antelope State, The, 34
 Antiphon, 158
 Apache State, The, 36
 Apollinaris-water, 171
 Apostles, 232
 Apostles' Creed, 238
 Apostolic Fathers, 232
 Appetizer, 170
 Apple, 253
 Apple Brandy, 168
 Apple Jack, 168
 Apple Toddy, 168
 Apricot, 252
 Arabic Numerals, 175
 Arcadian Poetry, 219
 Archbishop, 233
 Archdeacon, 234
 Archer-fish, 183
 Arches, Court of, 191
 Archon, 66
 Argonaut, 143
 Argonautic Expedition, 143
 Argosy, 143
 Arithmetic, 139
 Arkansas Toothpick, 225
 Armstrong Gun, 80_a
 Arquebus, 81
 Arrowroot, 213
 Artesian State, The, 36
 Artichoke, 254
 Artichoke, Jerusalem, 254
 Asparagus, 254
 Ass, 204
 Assize, 133, 134, 192
 Assize, Maiden, 192
 Assize Court, 192
 Astley's Amphitheatre, 49
 Athanasian Creed, 238
 Athens of America, The, 243
 Athens of the South, The, 246

Attorney, 195
 Attorney, Power of, 195
 Attorney-General, 195
 Auditorium, 51
 Autocrat, 65
 Autocrat of all the Russias, 66
 Avenue Theatre, 48
 Aye-Aye, 202

B.

Bachelor, Knight, 61
 Badger, 203
 Badgers, 32
 Badger State, The, 32
 Bailie, 196
 Bailiff, 196
 Baird Lectures, 132
 Ballet, 44
 Ballet, d'Action, 44
 Balliol College, 126
 Bampton Lectures, 132
 Bandana, 106
 Bandore, 160
 Banjo, 160
 Banneret, Knight, 61
 Bar, 194
 Bar, Prisoner at the, 19
 Barber Plant, 211
 Barcelona Nuts, 253
 Bard, 217
 Barebones Parliament, The, 72
 Barge, 153
 Bark, 153
 Barlow Lectures, 132
 Barnaby Lectures, 132
 Baron, 58
 Baronet, 60
 Barque, 153
 Barrister, 194
 Basking-shark, 183
 Bath, Order of the, 64
 Battle-Born State, The, 35
 Bayonet, 224
 Bayou State, The, 30
 Bay State, The, 25
 Beagle, 205
 Beak, 196
 Bean, 225

Bear, 202
 Bear State, The, 31
 Beaver, 202
 Beaver Hat, 105
 Bee, 119
 Beech Tree, 210
 Beetle, 120
 Belladonna, 213
 Bellows-fish, 184
 Benedict, 87
 Benedictine, 167
 Benefit of Clergy, 237
 Bengal Tigers, The, 265
 Bernesque Poetry, 219
 Berry, 251
 Berth, 146
 Bidding Wedding, 86
 Big Ben, 73
 Big Bend State, The, 30
 Big Reposer, 170
 Bilbo, 223
 Bingham's Dandies, 264
 Birch Tree, 210
 Birkbeck Institute, 135
 Bishop, 233
 Bison, 203
 Blackberry, 251
 Black Brunswickers, 266
 Black Horse, The, 262
 Black Letter, 176
 Black Parliament, The, 72
 Blacks, The, 262
 Black Squall, 150
 Black Watch, The, 261
 Blackwater State, The, 34
 Blade, 223
 Blenheim Oranges, 252
 Blenheim Spaniel, 206
 Blessed Parliament, The, 71
 Bloodhound, 205
 Bloody Eleventh, The, 263
 Bloomer Costume, 107
 Blouse, 104
 Bluchers, 105
 Blue-bottle, 120
 Blue Coat School, 135
 Blue-Grass State, The, 26
 Blue-Hen's Chickens, The, 32
 Blue-Law State, The, 24

- Blue Noses, 36
- Blue-peter, 147
- Blunderbus, 80
- Board of Green Cloth, 190
- Boards, The, 53
- Board School, 138
- Boatswain, 144
- Boden Professor, 131
- Bodice, 99
- Body, 99
- Bohea, 172
- Bomb, 81
- Bombardment, 81
- Bonanza, 35
- Bonanza State, The, 35
- Border Eagle State, The, 30
- Borders, 52
- Borough, 113, 114
- Borough, Parliamentary, 114
- Borough, Pocket, 114
- Bo'sen, 144
- Bourgeois, 178
- Bourbon, 171
- Bowie-knife, 225
- Boxes, 50
- Boy, 145
- Boyle Lectures, 132
- Brasenose College, 127
- Brazil Nuts, 253
- Breeches, 102
- Breechloader, 80
- Breviary, 178
- Brevier, 178
- Brickbats, The, 262
- Bride, 87
- Bride-cake, 88
- Bridegroom, 88
- Bride-wort, 213
- Bridgewater Treatises, 132
- Brilliant Type, 177
- Brief, 194
- Brig, 151
- Brigantine, 151
- Britannia Theatre, 49
- Broad Sanctuary, The, 238
- Brogues, 103
- Brown Bess, 80
- Buccaneer, 152
- Buck-bean, 255
- Buckeyes, 30
- Buckeye State, The, 30
- Buffalo, 203
- Buffalo Plains State, The, 34
- Bufs, The, 262
- Bufs, The Young, 262
- Bug, 121
- Bug-juice, 170
- Bull, 203
- Bull, Papal, 239
- Bulldog, 205
- Bullet, 81
- Bullion State, The, 28
- Bunk, 146
- Bunting, 150
- Burgess, 114
- Burgesses, 114
- Burgh, 114
- Burletta, 43
- Burlesque, 43
- Buskin, 41
- Buskin, Sock and, 41
- Busking, To go, 42
- Busy-bee, 119
- Butterfly, 119

C.

- Cabal, 74
- Cabbage, 254
- Cabinet, The, 74
- Cabinet Minister, 74
- Cadet, 65, 144
- Café, 172
- Caique, 152
- Caius College, 129
- Caliph, 67
- Calker, 74
- Cam, 133
- Cambric Handkerchief, 107
- Camden Professor, 130
- Camel, 201
- Cameleopard, 202
- Cameron Highlanders, 261
- Camomile, 214
- Cannicks, 37
- Cannon, 79
- Cannon-ball, 81
- Cannucks, 37
- Canoe, 153

- Canon, 234
 Canon Type, 178
 Cantata, 157
 Canteen, 268
 Canticle, 158
 Cantor Lectures, 132
 Caprice, 163
 Captain, 144, 259
 Carbine, 81
 Carbineers, 261
 Cardinal, 101, 232
 Cardinal Virtues, 232
 Carpenter-bee, 119
 Carronade, 79
 Carrot, 254
 Cartesian Philosophy, 95
 Cartouche, 81
 Cartridge, 81
 Cassock, 104
 Castanets, 162
 Cat, 203
 Catch, 159
 Cat-fish, 183
 Cathedral, 229
 Catherine, 64
 Catherine, Order of, 64
 Caucus, 74
 Caulker, 74
 Cavalry, 267
 Celestials, The, 262
 Cellar, Stage, 53
 Censor, 66
 Centennials, 34
 Centennial State, The, 34
 Central Criminal Court, 192
 Centurion, 67
 Chain-shot, 81
 Chamber, 75
 Chancel, 189, 231
 Chancellarius, 189
 Chancellor, Lord High, 189
 Chancery, 190
 Chancery, Bill in, 190
 Chant, 158
 Chantry, 230
 Chapel, 229
 Chapel-of-Ease, 229
 Chaplain, 235
 Chapter, 233
 Chapter House, 234
 Charsley's Hall, 128
 Chartered Town, 114
 Chartreuse, 167
 Chassepot Rifle, 80
 Chemise, 100
 Chemisette, 100
 Cherries, 252
 Cherry Pickers, The, 262
 Chester Mysteries, 46
 Chestnuts, 253
 Chevalier, 62
 Chickele Professor, 130
 Chivalry, 62
 Chocolate, 172
 Chocolat-Menier, 172
 Choir, 231
 Choir-Stall, 231
 Christchurch College, 126
 Christ's College, 128
 Christ's Hospital, 135
 Church, 229
 Churchwarden, 237
 Cider, 168
 Cider Brandy, 168
 Cimeter, 224
 Cinchona, 210
 Cinchona Bark, 210
 Cithern, 160
 City of Brotherly Love, The, 24
 City of Churches, The, 244
 City of Colleges, The, 244
 City of Elms, The, 246
 City of London School, 135
 City of the Golden Gate, The, 2
 City of the Mountain and Rap
 The, 246
 City of the Rocks, The, 246
 City of the Straits, The, 246
 City of the Winds, The, 245
 Clap-Trap, 53
 Clap-Trap Speech, 53
 Clare College, 129
 Clarendon, 176
 Clarendon Press, The, 176
 Clarion, 161
 Clarionet, 161
 Clavichord, 160
 Clergy, 237

- Clergyman, 237
 Clerk, 237
 Cloister, The, 230
 Cloisters, 230
 Cloth, Scene, 152
 Cloture, 74
 Cloves, 168
 Clown, 44
 Clown-heal, 214
 Coach-dog, 206
 Coat, 99
 Cobbler, 169
 Cobbler, Sherry, 169
 Cobblers' Punch, 169
 Cockade State, The, 24
 Cock-boat, 145
 Cockswain, 145
 Cocktail, 68
 Cocoa, 172
 Cocoa-nut, 172, 254
 Cod-fish, 184
 Coffee, 172
 Cohees, 24
 Coldstream Guards, 261
 Collar, 107
 Collar of Esses, 64
 College, 125
 Colonel, 259
 Colorado-beetle, 120
 Colt Revolver, 81
 Colts-foot, 214
 Columbine, 45
 Comedietta, 42
 Comedy, 42
 Comedy Theatre, 48
 Comic Opera, 158
 Commander-in-Chief, 259
 Commodore, 144
 Common Jury, 193
 Common Pleas, Court of, 190
 Commons, 134
 Compline, 238
 Concert, 157
 Concertina, 59
 Concerto, 62
 Condensed Letter, 176
 Consort, 58
 Consul, 66
 Coracle, 145
 Corncrackers, 26
 Cornet, 161
 Cornet-a-piston, 161
 Corn-juice, 170
 Coroner, 194
 Coroner's Inquest, 194
 Corporal, 259
 Corporation, 114
 Corpus Christi College, 126, 128
 Corset, 99
 Cortes, 75
 Costard Apple, 253
 Costume, 99
 Cottondom, 28
 Cottonia, 28
 Cotton Plantation State, The, 28
 Count, 58
 Countess, 59
 Count Palatine, 67
 County Court, 191
 Court, 193
 Court, The, 193
 Court Martial, 267
 Court Martial, Drum-head, 267
 Court of Arches, 91
 Court of Common Pleas, 190
 Court of King's Bench, 190
 Court of Probate, 190
 Court of Queen's Bench, 190
 Court of the Star Chamber, 191
 Covent Garden Theatre, 48
 Coventry Mysteries, 46
 Coverchief, 106
 Cow, 203
 Cow Tree, 209
 Coyote State, The, 36
 Crab Apple, 253
 Crackers, 26
 Cracowes, 105
 Cranberry, 251
 Cravat, 107
 Cravate, 107
 Cream City, The, 244
 Creese, 225
 Cremona Violin, 161
 Creole State, The, 29
 Crescent City, The, 244
 Cress, 214
 Cress, Tower, 214

- Cricket, 121
 Crinoline, 100
 Crokers, 255
 Crooked Whiskey, 170
 Crowner, 194
 Crowner's Quest, 194
 Crown Prince, 57
 Crusade, 60
 Crusaders, 60
 Crypt, 230
 Cuirass, 266
 Cuirassiers, 266
 Cunnucks, 37
 Curaçoa, 167
 Curate, 235
 Currants, 252
 Curtain Road, 46
 Curtain Theatre, 46
 Cusco Bark, 211
 Custard Apple, 253
 Cutlass, 224
 Cutter, 152
 Cyder, 168
 Cynic, 94
 Cynics, 94
 Cypress Tree, 210
 Cyrenaic Sect of Philosophers, 94
 Czar, 65
- D.
- Dagger, 225
 Dahlgreen Gun, 79
 Dalmatian, 206
 Daly's Theatre, 49
 Damascenes, 252
 Damascus Blade, 223
 Damaskin, 223
 Damask Plums, 252
 Damsons, 252
 Dandelion, 213
 Dark and Bloody Ground, The, 26
 Dartford-blue, 120
 Dauphine, 68
 Davy Jones's Locker, 146
 Deacon, 234
 Deadheads, 51
 Deadly Nightshade, 213
 Dean, 234
 Death or Glory Men, The, 264
 Death Watch, 120
 Death's-Head Moth, 120
 Decemvir, 66
 Deer, 203
 Delphine Classics, 68
 Deseret, 35
 Despatches, 268
 Devil's Parliament, The, 72
 Devil's Sonata, The, 164
 Diamond Type, 177
 Diamond State, The, 32
 Dickey, 104
 Dictator, 66
 Didactic Poetry, 218
 Die Hards, The, 263
 Diet, 75
 Digester, 170
 Diocese, 233
 Dirty Shirts, The, 264
 Disciple, 232
 Disney Professor, 131
 Distaff Needle, 211
 Divided Skirt, 107
 Dock, 194
 Doctrine, 239
 Dog, 204
 Dogma, 239
 Dog-watch, 146
 Donet, 139
 Donkey, 204
 Don, 133
 Doree, 184
 Dormouse, 204
 Double Pica, 178
 Downing College, 131
 Downing Professor, 129
 Dragon, 120, 260
 Dragon-fly, 120
 Dragoons, 260
 Drama, 41
 Dramatic Unities, The, 41
 Drawing Room, 71
 Drawn Battle, 267
 Dress, 99
 Dress Circle, 50
 Dromedary, 202
 Drum, 162
 Drum-fish, 184
 Drum-Head Court Martial, 267

Drury Lane Theatre, 47
 Duckweed, 214
 Duet, 162
 Duke, 59, 259
 Duke's Theatre, 47
 Dulcimer, 159
 Dumpies, The, 264
 Dunce, 139
 Dunces, The Parliament of, 72
 Dunsemen, 140
 Dunses, 140

E.

Earl, 58
 Earwig, 121
 Ecclesiastic, 234
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 234
 Eclectics, 94
 Education, 125
 Edinburgh of America, The, 246
 Eel, 185
 Egypt, 32
 Egyptian Type, 176
 Eldorado, 34
 Elephant, 201
 Elephant and Castle Theatre, 48
 Elzevir Type, 175
 Elzevir Editions, 175
 Emerald Type, 178
 Emanuel College, 129
 Emperor, 57
 Empire State, The, 27
 Empire State of the South, 26
 Empress, 57
 Enfield Rifle, 80
 English Type, 178
 English Type, Old, 176
 English Knighten Guild, The, 116
 Ensign, 260
 Epic Poetry, 218
 Epicureans, 94
 Episcopalian Church, 233
 Episcopal See, 233
 Equality State, The, 35
 Errant, 62
 Errant, Knight, 62
 Escutcheon, 64
 Esquire, 64
 Esquimaux Dog, 205

Everglade State, The, 28
 Evergreen State, The, 36
 "Ex Cathedra," 229
 Excellers, The, 265
 Exchequer, 190
 Exchequer Court, 190
 Executive City, The, 244
 Exeter College, 127
 Extended Letter, 176
 Extravaganza, 43
 Eye-opener, 170

F.

Fag, 134
 Falls City, The, 246
 Fancy Drink, 170
 Fancy Smile, 170
 Fantasia, 163
 Farce, 42
 Farical Comedy, 42
 Faugh-a-Ballagh Boys, The, 264
 Feast of Tabernacles, 230
 Fellow-commoner, 134
 Fez, 106
 Fiddle, 161
 Filberts, 254
 Firefly, 121
 First Fruits, 240
 Fir Tree, 210
 Flat, 52
 Flea, 121
 Flea-bane, 213
 Fleet Marriage, 85
 Fleishy School of Poetry, The, 220
 Flies, The, 52
 Flocks, 102
 Flower City, The, 245
 Flute, 161
 Fly, 119
 Flying-fish, 184
 Fly-up-the-Creeks, 28
 Font, 231
 Fontagne, 107
 Forecastle, 145
 Foreigners, 28
 Forest City, The, 245
 Forlorn Hope, 267
 Fox, 202
 Foxhound, 205

Fox-terrier, 205
 Freestone State, The, 25
 Freshman, 133
 Frigate, 152
 Frock, 102
 Front of the House, 51
 Frost-fish, 184
 Frost-weed, 212
 Fusiliers, 260

G.

Gadfly, 120
 Gaff, 54
 Gaff, Penny, 54
 Gaiety Theatre, 48
 Galleon, 143
 Galley, 143
 Galoches, 105
 Gamp, 101
 Garden City, The, 245
 Garden of the West, The, 31
 Garden Spot, The, 27
 Garden State, The, 27
 Garibaldi, 101
 Garter, 100
 Garter, Order of the, 62
 Gatling Gun, 79
 General, 259
 Geneva Gown, 104
 Gentiles, 65
 Gentleman, 65
 Gentry, 65
 Ghost Moth, 120
 Gibraltar of America, The, 245
 Ginger-beer, 171
 Gingham, 101
 Gin-sling, 170
 Giraffe, 202
 Glebe, 237
 Glee, 159
 Globe-fish, 183
 Globe Theatre, 46
 "Go Busking," To, 42
 Godolphin School, 136
 Gods, The, 50
 Golden-beetle, 120
 Golden-fly, 119
 Golden Gate, The, 247

Golden State, The, 34
 Golden Wedding, 87
 Gold-fish, 185
 Golgotha, 133
 Gondola, 152
 Gonville College, 129
 Gooseberry, 251
 Gospel, 232
 Gotham, 243
 Gotham, Wise Men of, 243
 Gown, 99
 Gownsmen, 133
 Graduate, 133
 Grammar, 139
 Grammar School, 137
 Grand Duke, 67
 Grand Hotel, 49
 Grand Jury, 193
 Grand Opera, 158
 Grand Theatre, 49
 Granite State, The, 27
 Grape, 252
 Grass-Cloth Plant, 212
 Grayling, 185
 Great Central State, The, 36
 Great Primer, 178
 Green Baize, The, 52
 Green Cloth, Board of, 190
 Greengage, 252
 Greenhead, 145
 Green Horse, The, 262
 Green Linnets, The, 262
 Green-Mountain State, The, 34
 Green Room, 52
 Gregorian Chant, 159
 Grenade, 82
 Grenadiers, 260
 Gresham College, 135
 Gresham House, 135
 Gretna Green Marriage, 85
 Greyhound, 205
 Gridiron Floor, 52
 Groundlings, 47
 Guernsey, 102
 Guinea Grass, 212
 Guitar, 160
 Gulf States, The, 28
 Gun, 79
 Gyp, 134

H.

Haddock, 184
 Hake, 184
 Halibut, 184
 Hamiltonian System, 138
 Handfast, 85
 Handkerchief, 106
 Harlequin, 44
 Harlequinade, 45
 Harmonium, 159
 Harp, 160
 Harpsichord, 160
 Harrier, 205
 Harvard University, 136
 Hautboy, 161
 Havercake Lads, The, 263
 Havelock, 105
 Hawkeyes, 30
 Hawkeye State, The, 30
 Haymarket Theatre, 48
 Heavy Cavalry, 267
 Hedge-Priest, 236
 Hedgeschool, 137
 Heir Apparent, 58
 Heir Presumptive, 58
 Henbane, 213
 "Her Majesty's Servants," 49
 Her Majesty's Theatre, 49
 Heroic Verse, 218
 Herring, 184
 Hessian Boots, 105
 Hessian-fly, 120
 Hessians, 105
 Hicks's Hall, 191
 High Court of Chancery, 190
 High Seas, The, 151
 "High Time," 87
 Hippopotamus, 201
 Histrionic Art, The, 41
 Hochzeit, 87
 Hog, 203
 Holloway College, 136
 Holy Boys, The, 263
 Homily, 239
 Honeymoon, 89
 Hoosierdom, 33
 Hoosiers, 33
 Hoosier State, The, 33
 Hope Professor, 131

Hope Theatre, 46
 Horn-book, 139
 Hornet, 119
 Horse, 202
 Horse-bean, 255
 Horse Chestnuts, 254
 Horse Marines, The, 264
 Hose, 100
 Hospitallers, Knights, 60
 Hound, 204
 House-leek, 214
 Howitzer, 79
 Hub, The, 243
 Hub of the Universe, The, 243
 Hudibrastic Verse, 218
 Hulsean Lectures, 132
 Humble-bee, 119
 Hundred, 112
 Hurricane-deck, 150
 Husband, 88
 Husher, 33
 Hussar, 265
 Hymn, 158

I.

Iambic Verse, 218
 Iceland Moss, 212
 Ice Plant, 211
 Imperial, 57
 Impromptu, 163
 Indian Whiskey, 171
 Industrial School, 138
 Infantry, 267
 Insect, 119
 Ionic Sect of Philosophers, 95
 Iron City, The, 245
 Isis, 133
 Italics, 175
 Italic School of Philosophy, 95

J.

Jack, 148
 Jack, Pilot, 149
 Jack, Union, 147
 Jack, Yellow, 149
 Jackal, 202
 Jackass, 204
 Jack Boots, 105
 Jacket, 102

Jacque, 102, 105
 Jacksonian Professor, 131
 Jack Tar, 151
 Jaguar, 203
 Jaw's Harp, 160
 Jayhawkers, 30
 Jayhawker State, The, 30
 Jerkin, 102
 Jersey, 102
 Jerusalem Artichoke, 254
 Jesuits' Bark, 210
 Jesus College, 126, 129
 Jews' Harp, 160
 Jews' Myrtle, 211
 Johannis, 172
 John Carpenter Street, 135
 John Dory, 184
 Jollies, The, 265
 Jolly-boat, 147
 Judas Tree, 209
 Judge, 196
 Julep, 170
 Junior Soph, 133
 Junk, 146
 Junks, 146
 Jury, 193
 Jury-Mast, 150
 Jury Shape, 150
 Justice, 196
 Justice of the Peace, 196

K.

Kaiser, 65
 Keble College, 128
 Keeper of the King's Conscience, 189
 Kerchief, 106
 Kettle-drum, 162
 Keystone State, The, 24
 Khan, 67
 Khedive, 67
 Kidney Beans, 255
 Kidney Potatoes, 255
 Kindergarten, 138
 Kindergarten System, 138
 King, 57
 King Charles Spaniel, 206
 King Edward's Grammar School, 137

King's Bench, Court of, 190
 King's College, 135
 King's Own Men, The, 264
 King's Theatre, 48
 Kirche, 229
 Kirk, 229
 Kirke's Lambs, 265
 Kirschwasser, 167
 Knickerbockers, 27, 103
 Knight, 60
 Knight Bachelor, 61
 Knight Banneret, 61
 Knighten Guild, The English, 116
 Knight-Errant, 61
 Knights Hospitallers, 60
 Knights of Malta, 61
 Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, 60
 Knights of the Round Table, 61
 Knights of the Shire, 65, 111
 Knights Templars, 60
 Knights Teutonic, 61
 K'nucks, 37
 Kolis, The, 264
 Kops Ale, 171
 Koumiss, 168
 Krupp Gun, 79
 Kümmel, 167

L.

Lady, 59
 Ladybird, 121
 Ladybug, 121
 Lady Chapel, 229
 Lady Margaret Professor, 131
 Laird, 60
 Lake State, The, 34
 La Marseillaise, 164
 Lamb, 203
 Lamb's-wool, 168
 Lamprey, 185
 Lancaster Gun, 79
 Lancaster Rifle, 80
 Lancers, 261
 Landgrave, 67
 Land of Steady Habits, The, 25
 Land of Sundown Seas, The, 36
 Land of the Midnight Sun, The, 36
 Landwehr, 265

- Langbourn Ward, 116
 Lap-dog, 206
 Larboard, 145
 Lath, 113
 Laudian Professor, 130
 Lawyer, 195
 Lebel Rifle, 80
 Lectern, 231
 Leek, 214
 Left-handed Marriage, 85
 Legitimate Drama, The, 50
 Lemon, 252
 Lemonade, 171
 Lemur, 202
 Length, 53
 Leonine Verse, 219
 Leopard, 201
 Lettuce, 254
 Libbard's-bane, 213
 Lictors, 67
 Lieutenant, 259
 Lieutenant-Colonel, 259
 Lieutenant-General, 259
 Light Cavalry, 267
 Lightning Bug, 121
 Lightning Whiskey, 171
 Lime-juice, 168
 Lincoln College, 127
 Ling, 184
 Linseed Lancers, The, 265
 Lion, 201
 Litany, 239
 Little Rhody, 28
 Livery, 103
 Livermen, 103
 Livery Stable, 104
 Llama, 202
 London University College, 135
 Lone Star State, The, 29
 Long Parliament, The, 72
 Long Primer, 178
 Lord, 59
 Lord High Chancellor, 189
 Lord Lake's Dirty Shirts, 264
 Lord of the Manor, 115
 Louse-wort, 213
 Lowndean Professor, 131
 Lucasian Professor, 131
 Luce, 185
 Lump-fish, 183
 Lyceum Theatre, 49
 Lyric Drama, The, 158
 Lyric Theatre, 48

 M.
 Macaroni, 220
 Macaroni Academies, 220
 Macaronic Verse, 219
 Macaronies, 220
 Mackerel, 84
 Mackintosh, 101
 Macoco nut, 254
 Mad Dog, 106
 Mad Parliament, The, 71
 Madras System of Education, 138
 Madrigal, 159
 Magdalen College, 126, 129
 Magic City of the South, The, 245
 Magistrate, 196
 Magistrate, Stipendiary, 196
 Magnolia, 210
 Maiden Assize, 192
 Maire, 196
 Major, 259
 Major-General, 260
 Malta, Knights of, 61
 Mandoline, 160
 Mandousin, 223
 Mandrake, 214
 Mannlicher Rifle, 80
 Manor, 114
 Manor-house, 114
 Man-o'-War, 151
 Man-o'-War's Man, 151
 Mansion, 115
 Mantua, 101
 Maraboo Feathers, 107
 Maraschino, 167
 March, 113
 Marches, Riding the, 113
 Marchioness, 59
 Margaret Professor, 131
 Margaret Professor, Lady, 131
 Marine, 143
 Maritime, 143
 Malborough Spaniel, 206
 Marquis, 59, 115
 Marseillaise, La, 164

- Martial, 267
 Martini-Henry Rifle, 80
 Mastiff, 205
 Mate, 144
 Matins, 238
 Mayduke Cherries, 252
 Mayor, 196
 Medoc Cherries, 252
 Megarian School of Philosophy, 94
 Meistersinger, 218
 Melodeon, 159
 Melodrama, 42
 Melon, 152
 Mercenaries, 267
 Merino Sheep, 203
 Merton College, 126
 Mess, 268
 Metaphysics, 95
 Mezzanine Floor, 53
 Mice, 204
 Middy, 144
 Midshipman, 144
 Militia, 265
 Milk Tree, 209
 Mimic, 44
 Minden Boys, The, 263
 Minie Rifle, 80
 Minion, 178
 Minister, 217, 235
 Minister, Cabinet, 74
 Minister, Prime, 73
 Minnesinger, 218
 Minnow, 185
 Minster, 229
 Minstrel, 217
 Mint, 212
 Minute-Gun, 151
 Miracle Plays, 46
 Miserere, 231
 Mistletoe, 212
 Mocha, 172
 Modern Athens, The, 243
 Modern Letters, 176
 Monumental City, The, 244
 Moon-fish, 183
 Moonshiners, 170
 Moonshine Whiskey, 170
 Moralities, 46
 Morganatic Marriage, 85
 Mormon State, The, 35
 Mortar, 79
 Mortar-board, 133
 Mosque, 230
 Moth, 120
 Mother of Presidents, The, 23
 Mother of South-Western States-
 men, The, 30
 Mother of States, The, 23
 Mound City, The, 246
 Mountain State, The, 36
 Mouse, 204
 Mudlarks, The, 265
 Mule, 204
 Murderer, The, 79
 Murdering-Piece, 79
 Muscatels, 252
 Mushroom, 255
 Music, 157
 Music-Drama, 158
 Musket, 81
 Musketeers, 261
 Myrmidons of the Law, 197
 Myrtle, 211
 Mysteries, 45

 N.
 Nail City, The, 245
 Nanny Goats, The, 263
 National School, 138
 Natural and Experimental Philo-
 sophy, 95
 Nautical, 143
 Naval, 143
 Nave, 231
 Navel, 231
 Navigation, 143
 Neckkerchief, 106
 Necklace, 107
 Needle-Gun, 80
 New College, 127
 Newfoundland Dog, 206
 Newtonian Philosophy, 95
 New Yorkers, 27
 Nicene Creed, 238
 Nocturne, 163
 Nonpareil, 178
 Nordenfeldt Gun, 79
 Norfolk Howards, 121

Normal School, 138
 Norrisian Professor, 131
 North Star State, The, 34
 Noyau, 167
 Nut, 253
 Nutcrackers, The, 263
 Nutmeg State, The, 25

O.

Old Bailey, 192
 Old Bold Fifth, The, 263
 Old Bullion, 28
 Old Cock-Pit, 47
 Old Dominion, The, 23
 Old English Type, 176
 Old Line State, The, 24
 Old North State, The, 25
 Old Rye, 171
 Old Style Letters, 176
 Old Troughs, The, 263
 Olympic Theatre, 49
 Omnibus Box, 50
 Onion, 254
 "Opening," Pantomime, 43
 Opera, 158
 Opera Comique, 158
 Opera Comique Theatre, 48
 Ophicleide, 161
 Opossum, 202
 Opus, 157
 Orange, 252
 Orange Lilies, The, 262
 Oratorians, 157
 Oratorio, 157
 Oratory, 231
 Orchestra, 52, 162
 Orderly, 260
 Order of Catherine, 64
 Order of the Bath, 64
 Order of the Garter, 62
 Order of the Thistle, 64
 Orders, Theatre, 51
 Ordinal, 177
 Ordnance, 79
 Organ, 159
 Oriel College, 127
 Ox, 203
 Oxford Blues, The, 261
 Oyster Part, 53

P.

Paca, 202
 Pacha, 67
 Paisley Handkerchief, 107
 Palmetto Boys, 26
 Palmetto State, The, 25
 Palmy Days of the Drama, The, 50
 Palsgrave, 67
 Panama Hat, 105
 Pandean Pipes, 161
 Pan-Handle State, The, 36
 Pan's Pipes, 161
 Pantalots, 103
 Pantalone, 103
 Pantaloon, 44
 Pantaloons, 103
 Panther, 201
 Pantomime, 43
 Pantomime "Opening," 43
 Papal Bull, 239
 Paper House, 51
 Paper Marriage, 86
 Para Grass, 212
 Parian Verse, 219
 Parish, 115, 237
 Parliament, 71
 Parliamentary Borough, 114
 Parliament of Dunces, The, 72
 Parlour, 71
 Parrott Gun, 79
 Parson, 236
 Pashaw, 67
 Pasha, 67
 Passion Play, 46
 Pastoral Letter, 233
 Patriarch, 232
 Patrician, 67
 Pattens, 105
 Paymaster, 260
 Paymaster-General, 260
 Pea, 255
 Peach, 253
 Pearl Type, 177
 Pear, 253
 Pelican State, The, 29
 Pelisse, 101
 Pellise, 101
 Pembroke College, 129
 Peninsula State, The, 28

- Penny Gaff, 54
 Penny Wedding, 86
 Pensioner Parliament, The, 72
 Peppermint, 168
 Perch, 185
 Peripatetics, 93
 Person, 237
 Peruvian Bark, 210
 Peter-boat, 147
 Peterhouse College, 129
 Peter's Pence, 239
 Petticoat, 99
 Petty, 99
 Petty Sessions, 192
 Philosophy, 93
 Pianoforte, 159
 Pica, 177
 Pierot, 45
 Pig, 203
 Pike, 185
 Pikes, 28
 Pilot-fish, 184
 Pilot Jack, 149
 Pindaric Verse, 218
 Pine-apple, 253
 Pine-top, 171
 Pine Tree, 209
 Pine-Tree State, The, 27
 Pin-money, 88
 Pirate, 152
 Pistol, 81
 Pit, 47
 Pitcher Plant, 211
 Pitch-pine, 210
 Platonists, 93
 Play, 41
 Plebians, 67
 Plum, 252
 Pocket, 100
 Pocket-handkerchief, 106
 Pocket Borough, 114
 Poesy, 220
 Poet, 217
 Poetical Justice, 220
 Poet-Laureate, 217
 Poignard, 225
 Pointer, 205
 Pole-cat, 204
 Policinella, 45
 Polonaise, 101
 Pomegranate, 253
 Pomeranian, 205
 Pomeroy, 253
 Pomewater, 253
 Pompadours, The, 262
 Poniard, 225
 Pontifex, 232
 Pontiff, 232
 Pontius Pilate's Body-Guard, 265
 Poodle, 206
 Pope, 232
 Porch, 231
 Porcupine, 203
 Pork, 203
 Porkopolis, 245
 Porpoise, 183
 Porte, The, 75
 Portsoken Ward, 116
 Portuguese Hymn, The, 164
 Positive Philosophy, 95
 Posy, 220
 Potato, 255
 Pothooks, The, 263
 Power of Attorney, 195
 Prairie State, The, 31
 Prairie-Wolf, 202
 Prebendary, 233
 Prerogative Court, 191
 Presbyter, 235
 Presbytery, 236
 Pride's Purge, 73
 Priest, 235
 Primate of All England, 233
 Prime Minister, 73
 Primer, 139, 178
 Prince, 57
 Prince Consort, 58
 Prince of Orange, 57
 Prince of Wales, 57
 Prince of Wales's Theatre, 49
 Prince Regent, 58
 Princess's Theatre, 49
 Prince's Theatre, 49
 "Prisoner at the Bar," 194
 Private Box, 50
 Privateer, 151
 Privilege of Sanctuary, 238
 Privy Chamber, 74

Probate, Court of, 190
 Pro-Cathedral, 229
 Proscenium, 52
 Province, 111
 Provost, 196
 Prune, 252
 Psalm, 158
 Pukes, 28
 Pulpit, 231
 Punch, 45
 Punch and Judy, 45
 Punchinello, 45
 Puss, 203
 Pyrrhonists, 94
 Pythagoreans, 93

Q.

Quadruped, 201
 Quaker City, The, 244
 Quarter, 268
 Quartermaster, 260
 Quarter Sessions, 192
 Quartette, 162
 Queen, 57
 Queen Apple, 253
 Queen Anne's Bounty, 240
 Queen City, The, 246
 Queen City of the Lakes, The, 247
 Queen City of the Mountains, The, 247
 Queen City of the Plains, The, 247
 Queen City of the West, The, 246
 Queen of the West, The, 246
 Queen's Bench, Court of, 190
 Queen's College, 126, 129
 Queen's Counsel, 195
 Queen's Theatre, 47, 49
 Quince, 253
 Quinine, 210
 Quintette, 162

R.

Rabbi, 236
 Radish, 255
 Rag, The, 52
 Ragged Regiment, The, 263
 Ragged School, 138
 Railroad City, The, 245

Raisin, 252
 Rape, 113
 Rapier, 224
 Rasp, 251
 Raspberry, 251
 Rat, 204
 Rations, 268
 Rattlesnake-root, 213
 Ray, 184
 Rear-Admiral, 144
 Rector, 235
 Red Bull Theatre, 46
 Red-eye, 171
 Red Knights, The, 263
 Refresher, 194
 Regatta, 152
 Regent, 58
 Regent, Prince, 58
 Regius Professor, 131, 132
 Reichstag, 75
 Reindeer, 203
 Reposer, 170
 Resurrectionists, The, 263
 Revolver, 81
 Riding, 113
 "Riding the Marches," 113
 Rifle, 80
 Rhody, 28
 Rhubarb, 255
 Robinson, Un, 102
 "Rogues and Vagabonds," 49
 Roman Letters, 175
 Roman Numerals, 175
 Ronde Type, 176
 Rondeau, 163
 Rondo, 163
 Rosary, 239
 Rosicrusians, 95
 Rose Theatre, 46
 Round, 159
 Round Table, Knights of the, 61
 Rouser, 170
 Royal Goats, The, 263
 Royalty Theatre, 49
 Rubric, 239
 Ruby Type, 177
 Rudd, 185
 Rump Parliament, The, 72
 Running Parliament, 73

Rye, 171
Rye-juice, 171

S.

Säbel, 224
Sabre, 224
Sadlerian Lectures, 132
Sadler's Wells Theatre, 48
Sage-Brush State, The, 35
St. Alban's Hall, 128
St. Bee's College, 136
St. Bernard Dog, 205
St. Edmund's Hall, 126
St. James's Theatre, 48
St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of, 60
St. John's College, 126, 129
St. Paul's School, 135
St. Stephen's, 73
Salmon, 184
Sanctuary, Privilege of, 238
Sand-eel, 185
Sandhillers, 26
Sanger's Amphitheatre, 49, 51
Sankey's Horse, 264
Sapphic Verse, 219
Sardine, 185
Savilian Professor, 130
Savoy, 254
Savoy Palace, 48
Savoy Theatre, 48
Saw-fish, 183
Scald, 218
Scarf, 106
Scene-cloth, 52
Sceneshifters, 52
Sceptics, 94
School, 125
Schoolmen, 139
Schooner, 152
Scimitar, 224
Scotists, 139, 140
Scots Greys, The, 261
Scout, 134
Script Type, 176
Scutage, 64
Scutcheon, 64
See, 233
Self-Denying Ordinance, The, 73

Seltzer, 172
Selwyn College, 129
Seminary, 125
Senior Soph, 133
Serenade, 163
Serenata, 163
Sergeant, 260
Sergeant-at-Arms, 195
Sergeant-at-Law, 195
Sermon, 239
Session, 192
Sessions, 192
Setter, 205
Settler, 170
Sextette, 162
Shaddock, 253
Shaftesbury Theatre, 48
Shah, 67
Shark, 183
Sheep, 203
Sheep, Merino, 203
Sheet-anchor, 150
Sherardian Professor, 130
Sherbet, 168
Sheriff, 111, 196
Sherry Cobbler, 169
Shire, 111, 196
Shire, Knights of the, 65, 111
Shirt, 104
Shooter, 81
Shrapnel-shell, 81
Shrimp, 185
Shrub, 168
Side-drum, 162
Silver State, The, 34
Silver Wedding, 87
Sioux State, The, 36
Six-Chambered Revolver, 81
Six-Shooter, 81
Sizar, 133, 192
Size, 134
Skald, 218
Skate, 184
Skiff, 152
Skirt, 99
Skye-terrier, 205
Skylark, 134
Sleeve, 100
Sling, 170

- Small Pica, 178
 Smelt, 184
 Smile, 169
 Smile, Fancy, 170
 Smock, 104
 Snider Rifle, 80
 Sock and Buskin, 41
 Soda-water, 171
 Sole, 184
 Solicitor, 195
 Solicitor-General, 195
 Solid Straight, 170
 Solo, 162
 Soph, Junior, 133
 Soph, Senior, 133
 Sophists, 93
 Souchong, 172
 Spa, 171
 Spa-water, 171
 Spaniards, 28
 Spaniel, 206
 Spanish Blade, 223
 Sparrow Grass, 254
 Speaker, The, 73
 Special Jury, 194
 Spider, 119
 Spinach, 254
 Spindle City, The, 244
 Spinnet, 160
 Sprat, 185
 Spruce, 168
 Spruce Tree, 210
 Stag, 203
 Stag-beetle, 120
 Stage, 53
 Staghound, 205
 Stall, Choir, 231
 Stalls, Theatre, 50
 Stannary Courts, 191
 Starboard, 145
 Star Chamber, Court of the, 191
 State of Spain, The, 28
 Stays, 100, 150
 Steinkirk, 107
 Stern, 107
 Stimulant, 170
 Stipend, 196
 Stipendiary Magistrate, 196
 Stocking, 100
 Stoics, 94
 Stradivarius Violin, 161
 Straight Drink, 170
 Straight Whiskey, 170
 Strand Theatre, 48
 Strawberry, 251
 Strawboots, The, 262
 Suckers, 31
 Sucker State, 31
 Sultan, 67
 Sunday School, 138
 Sun-fish, 183
 Sunflower State, The, 30
 Sunset Land, The, 36
 Sunset State, The, 35
 Sunshine State, The, 36
 Surplice, 104
 Surrey Theatre, 48
 Surtout, 104
 Sussex College, 129
 Swain, 145
 Swan Theatre, 46
 Sweeps, The, 262
 Swiss Guards, 266
 Switzerland of America, The, 36
 Switzers, 266
 Sword, 223
 Sword-Bayonet, 225
 Sword-fish, 183

 T.
 Tabarder, 134
 Tabernacle, 230
 Tabernacles, Feast of, 230
 Talbot, 205
 Tallow Tree, 209
 Tambourine, 162
 Tam-tam, 162
 Tar Heels, 25
 Tea, 172
 Templars, Knights, 60
 Terrier, 205
 Terrier, Skye, 205
 Terry's Theatre, 49
 Thane, 58
 Theatre, 41
 Theatre, The, 46
 Theatre Orders, 51
 Theatre Royal, 49

- Thespian Art, The, 41
 Thistle, Order of the, 64
 Three Exes, The, 265
 Thyme, 212
 Tiger, 201
 Timothy Grass, 212
 Tithe, 239
 Togs, 102
 Toledo, 223
 Toledo Blade, 223
 Tomato, 253
 Tom-tom, 162
 Toole's Theatre, 49
 Torpedo, 82
 Toothpicks, 31
 Tower-cross, 214
 Town Councillor, 115
 Town Hall, 115
 Townley Mysteries, 46
 Trade Winds, 150
 Trafalgar Square Theatre, 48
 Tragedy, 42
 Transformation Scene, 45
 Travellers' Tree, 209
 Travesty, 43
 Tribune, 66
 Trinity College, 126, 128
 Trio, 162
 Trithing, 113
 Triumph, 66
 Troubadour, 218
 Trombone, 161
 Trousers, 102
 Trouseau, 100
 Trout, 184
 Trumpet, 162
 Trumpet-fish, 184
 Turnip, 254
 Turpentine State, The, 25
 Two Fours, The, 263
 Two-line English Type, 179
 Two-line Great Primer, 179
 Two ~~Sevens~~s, The, 263
 Two ~~Two's~~, The, 263
 Tyrant, 66
 Tzar, 65
- U.
- Uhlan, 265
 Umbrella, 101
 Umbrella Tree, 209
 Uncle Sam's Ice Box, 36
 Undergraduate, 133
 Unicorn, 201
 Union Jack, 147
 University, 125
 University College, 126
 University College, London, 135
 Unmerciful Parliament, The, 71
 Un Robinson, 102
 Upas Tree, 209
 Upper Circle, 50
 Useless Parliament, The, 72
- V.
- Valencias, 252
 Vandyke, 107
 Vassar College, 136
 Vaudeville, 43
 Vaudeville Theatre, 48
 Verger, 237
 Vermuth, 167
 Vespers, 238
 Vessel, 151
 Vest, 102
 Vestry, 231
 Vestry Hall, 115
 Vestrymen, 115
 Vicar, 234
 Vicar-Apostolic, 235
 Vicar-General, 235
 Vicar of Christ, 234
 Vice-Admiral, 144
 Vice-President, 234
 Viceroy, 67
 Vichy-water, 172
 Viking, 152
 Vinegar Plant, 211
 Vinerian Professor, 130
 Vintry Ward, 116
 Viola, 160
 Violin, 160
 Violoncello, 161
 Virginals, 160
 Virgin Mary's Body-Guard, The, 264
 Viscount, 59
 Vizier, 67
 Voluntary, 163

Volunteers, 265
 Volunteer State, The, 30
 W.
 Wadham College, 126
 Waistcoat, 102
 Walnut, 254
 Wapentake, 112
 Ward, 115
 Warden, 115
 Wart-weed, 212
 Wasp, 119
 Watercress, 214
 Waynflete Professor, 130
 Web-Foot State, The, 35
 Wedding-cake, 88
 Wedding-ring, 88
 Weeping Willow, 210
 Wellington Boots, 105
 Whale, 183
 Whippers-In, 74
 Whiskey Straight, 170
 White City, The, 245
 White Mule, 170
 White Settlements, The, 27
 White Squall, 150
 Whiting, 184
 Whitworth Gun, 80
 Whyte's Professor, 130
 Wide-awake, 106
 Wife, 88
 Willow, 210
 Willow, Weeping, 210
 Winchester Rifle, 80
 Winds, City of the, The, 245
 Windy City, The, 245
 Wings, The, 52
 Wise Men of Gotham, 243
 Witan, 71

Witanagemote, 71
 Wolf, 202
 Wolf's-bane, 213
 Wolverine, 202
 Wolverines, 32
 Wolverine State, The, 32
 Wooden Wedding, 87
 Woodwardian Professor, 131
 Woolsack, The, 190
 Worcester College, 126
 Wormwood, 213
 Wort, 213
 Wyndham College, 127
 Wykeham Professor, 130

X.

XL'ers, The, 265
 XXX's, The, 265

Y.

Yacht, 152
 Yale University, 136
 Yankee, 30
 Yankeedom, 30
 Yankeedoodledom, 30
 Yankeeland, 30
 Yankee State, The, 30
 Yatagan, 225
 Yataghan, 225
 Yawl, 147, 152
 Yellow Jack, 149
 Yew Tree, 210
 Young Buffs, The, 262

Z.

Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas,
 The, 246

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